

# DEAF-MUTES JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXIII.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

NUMBER 43

Published every week.  
\$1.00 a year, in advance.

Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y.  
as second class matter.

## HOW THE DEAF ARE TAUGHT SPEECH.

The System of Manual Signs Being Supplanted by the Oral Method.

## HISTORY OF ITS PROGRESS.

Means Employed to Train the Afflicted Pupil to Pronounce Words and Comprehend the Purport of Spoken Language—The Deaf in College.

From the Phila. Press, October 14.

A woman, who is assistant editor of one of the great magazines, which has an enormous circulation, declared in a recent interview that the editor-in-chief declined point blank to publish anything in that periodical about any one that was deaf, or any one that was afflicted. And in the next breath she burst out with the wish that "they had never taught the deaf to speak." She had seen Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind girl of Boston, who was taught to speak by Miss Sarah Fuller. And the naturally unhuman utterances of that sorely-afflicted girl had impressed her in much the same way as would the wink of the eye of a corpse, or the sound of a voice from the dead, or the leering feature of a head severed from the body.

The impulsive words which this woman uttered, however, sound the keynote of the question "how shall the deaf be taught?" Shall they be kept together and isolated as an afflicted class by themselves, or shall every effort be made so to modify the outward visible signs of their affliction that they shall pass in a crowd as ordinary normal members of society? When a man of means loses an arm, or a leg, or an ear in the war, or by any accident, his effort is to obtain an artificial member. This so closely resembles the part he has lost, and performs so many of its functions, as to relieve him of the stigma of affliction. For the notoriety which any pronounced affliction induces does render it a stigma. It is positively painful to a person of average sensibility to walk along the street with one of his ears missing, or without an arm, and with an empty sleeve pinned to his vest, or swinging at one side. The necessity for an ear trumpet is at once painful to the deaf person who uses it and even more so to the friend or acquaintance who is forced to adopt such unusual and annoying methods of conversation. It is doubly painful to a Publican by the wayside in his walk; a benevolent Samaritan to come across a Publican in manifest and great pain, and dumb, and can only express himself by gestures and signs—a language with which the benefactor has not the remotest acquaintance.

Some eleven years ago that very distinguished physicist and inventor, Mr. A. Graham Bell, who is now, by the way, engaged in experiments bearing on the live subject of aerial navigation in a remote hamlet of Cape Breton, read before a meeting in brief, and contributed to the society's proceedings in full, a paper of real weight on this subject. He announced that a series of investigations pushed in all directions, and as exhaustive as he could make them at that time, showed that one-third of the total number of the children of deaf and dumb parents were congenitally deaf. This means that they are also dumb, so far as articulate speech is concerned. In other words, he has been forced to the conclusion that the method of instructing the deaf, then mainly in vogue, by the manual alphabet sign system, isolated deaf men and deaf women from society in general, facilitated their intermarriage, and was, therefore, developing a deaf and dumb species of the human race.

Since that paper appeared statistics bearing on this subject have multiplied exceedingly, but they have all unfortunately been sent to a gentleman who is an instructor in a manual institution, and he will neither publish them himself nor allow anyone else to have access to them. He sees that they strike at the very foundation of the system whose elucidation supplies him with his daily bread. I think I have made it plain, however, that it is a subject of national sanitary importance that those methods of instructing the deaf shall be universally employed which are best calculated at once to remove their disabilities as a class and to develop most effectively their minds.

## RATIO OF DEAF-MUTES.

Conservative authorities reckon that there is one deaf person to every 1500 units of population in the United States. Others place the ratio as high as one in every 1200. As we have a population of 65,000,000, there are, therefore, in its ranks from 45,000 to 55,000 deaf persons. Supposing that each deaf person has the narrow circle of at least ten friends and relatives vitally interested in his welfare, we have a grand total of at least half a million more or less intelligent units of population deeply interested in knowing how the deaf shall be instructed.

Reliable statistics show that two-thirds of the total number of deaf persons in this country have either been born deaf or have become so before passing the age of 2; they are, therefore, congenitally dumb so far as articulate speech is concerned.

Various plans have been proposed for educating the deaf. In some cases different systems preponderate in different countries. One Ponce de Leon—in no wise related to the great navigator and discoverer so far as can be ascertained—was the pioneer in this matter. He taught the oral method in Spain in the sixteenth century. Jean Paul Bonet introduced the single-hand alphabet system into the same country in the first part of the seventeenth century. The oral method was taught in Germany by Samuel Heinicke about the year 1789. At the same approximate period, that of the French Revolution, the Abbe de l'Epee introduced and taught the symbolical sign system in France. The double hand alphabet method originated in England and has never had much vogue elsewhere.

## METHOD IN USE.

Of all these four methods only two have virtually survived, the oral and the manual sign alphabet.

The system of the Abbe de l'Epee consisted entirely in a natural and conventional series of mimical and symbolical signs. Savage tribes, in very primitive times, when language was meagre in words conversed largely in signs. Some of these signs are still used by us to day, when language is so admirably equipped to express the finest subtleties of thought. They are used because they are at once economical of time and strongly expressive of feeling. The Frenchman's shrug is inimitable by words in its picturesque meaning. Nodding or shaking the head indicate, in a flash, our disposition toward any given subject. When we draw the shoulders together and shiver, we are understood in whatever country we may be. These natural, pantomimic, signs overcome in a measure the confusion of tongues, but no one would ever claim that they sharply define thought.

Let me illustrate by an example: A deaf child, who has not been taught to speak, loses its way in a snow storm and is slowly sinking into fatal unconsciousness, when roughly shaken into mental sensibility, at least, by a rescuing party. Suppose its muscular powers to be still at the service of its will. What distinctive meaning does a shiver and shrug, or the hopeless hieroglyphic of word spelling with the hand, convey to its deliverer? Is it merely cold, or are all its members frostbitten? The orally educated child says, "I'm freezing to death. I have lost all feeling in my fingers and toes." The statement is no precise that the proper remedies can be at once employed.

I think this extreme, but pointed, illustration shows why a pure sign system cannot survive word-language, be the latter expressed by mouth or by the letter spelling of the fingers. But besides these natural signs, the Abbe de l'Epee invented a great number of arbitrary signs, which to his mind conveyed certain ideas, and his students were educated to remember, distinguish and execute these conventional signs.

## GRADUAL DISUSE.

But it has come to pass that just as the conventional signs of savages have everywhere disappeared as media of conversation among civilized people, so the arbitrary signs of the benevolent and inventive Abbe have been gradually dropping from the vocabulary of manual sign alphabet schools. The mimical signs should also disappear for the reasons already given, but they will probably and reasonably survive in the vocabulary of the deaf, certainly as long as in that of the normal.

This brings us easily to a definition of the manual sign alphabet system. It may be noted in passing that there

is only one school in the United States where the single-hand alphabet is taught pure and simple. That is the school at Rochester, N. Y. At the other manual schools throughout the country, in addition to what signs have survived from the system of the Abbe de l'Epee, the single-hand alphabet is taught. That is, the child is taught to converse with other children and with its instructors by words made up of letters formed by the more or less arbitrary inter-relation of the fingers of one hand.

I say more or less arbitrary advisedly, for these letters, finger constructed, are not by any means similar in all cases to the precise and courtly capitals of our copying books. And, where the likeness is true as originally taught rapid conversation wears them as much out of semblance to the original, as ordinary chirography falls short of that taught in a business college, or necessary in casting up ledgers and records.

Even if it were possible for the average citizen to understand the manual alphabet, if slowly and laboriously spelled out for his edification, it is certainly impossible for him to assign any meaning to its letters as rapidly tossed off. An outsider has, therefore, no other medium of communication with a manually taught deaf child than the writing pad.

It will be understood in passing that the education of children by the oral and by the manual method differs only in this respect. The orally instructed child is taught to utter articulate speech, the manually educated child is not. Otherwise they are both educated in writing, spelling, composing, arithmetic, geography, and all the various English branches. Under the manual system spelling is taught by finger-made words and arithmetic by finger-made figures.

The oral system teaches the deaf to speak. The steps to the result consist primarily in accustoming the eyes of the pupils to distinguish and remember the movements of the lips, which accompany or produce first the vowel and consonant sounds separately, and then that shorter or longer series of lip movements which together form a word. To assist in this process the child is made to hold one hand upon the throat and the other upon the chest of his instructor, in order so to note the various and different vibrations produced by different letter or word sounds. The child then places his hands in similar positions on his own body while endeavoring to imitate these sounds. If necessary the instructor teaches the child how its lips and tongue are naturally fixed in producing these sounds by drawing the proper positions of the organs on the blackboard, or, in some cases, by digital manipulation of the child's lips, tongue, etc.

But when the child has grown able to articulate sounds and words by watching the movements of the instructor's lips, it has not yet learned to speak the English language. The objects whose names it has learned to sound are then pointed out to it in connection with the articulation of the name. At the same time the object itself, its written and its spoken name, are all frequently brought into close association, until the child remembers not only the sound of a name but also its proper application. This is the task imposed upon the instructor of the first year's classes in oral schools (a class usually consists of eight or ten children), and it demands boundless tact and loving kindness. The teacher must first make the little "tots" fond of her. Once gained, the child's attention is used dexterously, but never wearisomely.

## MORE ADVANCED TUITION.

In the second year the pupil's vocabulary is enlarged by similar methods. It is taught to write short letters and essays and to describe in writing on its slate actions performed by the teacher. Miss Kate E. Barry has introduced into the primary oral department of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf, the so-called "five-column method" of composition—one word to the column, just like the squares of a telegraph blank—the subject, the verb, the direct object—"She gave | the | doll | to | him." This method teaches the child the grammatical sequence of the members of the sentence, and consequently engenders a clear and distinct style of writing. It is practically impressed upon the children by dividing the blackboard into five wide columns, placing a child against the first and last columns, fastening a doll to the

middle column and completing the action by pantomime.

The class of children who enter the Pennsylvania Institute is not by any means exceptionally intelligent—rather the contrary. But as the teachers employed, who go through a regular preparatory course themselves, have in the majority of instances an absolute genius for instructing, the progress made during the first and second years is not only unmistakable to an outsider, but really wonderful. Average deaf and dumb children are taught to speak and write connected and intricate sentences in just sixteen months of school time from the day upon which they heard nothing and knew nothing. At the end of that time they hear correctly with the eyes. After the second year progress is uniform, but shows no such startling advances to one unacquainted with the difficulties to be overcome. Pupils of the eighth year write elaborate essays and read anything and everything with ease.

I have explained the oral method at length, for it is not easy to understand unless its steps and results are lucidly betrayed.

## HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS.

The first manual school in America was started in 1815, at Hartford, Conn., by Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. He was sent abroad by some of the public-spirited citizens of Hartford to study English and Continental methods of instruction. He was refused instruction by the Braidwoods of England. He learned the system of the Abbe de l'Epee in France from his successor, the Abbe Sicard, whom he had met in London and who had cordially invited him to Paris. He brought back with him Laurent Clerc, a pupil of that master. The United States thus became set, so to speak, in the manual sign system. The first oral school in America was started in 1866 by Miss Harriet B. Rogers, at Chelmsford, Mass., but it was subsequently moved to Northampton, Mass. In 1868, Dr. Philip G. Gillet, the then superintendent of the Illinois State School at Jacksonville, introduced speech instruction into that institution. The Pennsylvania Institute began instruction in articulation in 1879, and introduced the entire oral system in 1882.

There are two distinct departments in this school at Mount Airy—the oral and the manual. In the first speech is developed and made the medium of all instruction. In the second the manual alphabet and signs constitute the medium of communication and of instruction. The students of these two departments are kept isolated as much as possible, holidays never falling on the same days for the two departments. The course formerly consisted of ten, but has recently been increased to twelve years. There are 265 pupils in the oral, and 195 in the manual department. Since the session of 1892-93 all incoming students have been placed in the oral department, and only transferred to the manual department when oral methods have been found insufficient for purposes of mental development. Very few such cases occur.

The position assumed by the trustees and superintendent of the school is simply this: They are rejecting manual methods—have virtually rejected them—as a result of long years of experience. But as the superintendent, Mr. A. L. E. Crouter, quite recently stated in public, "Not one child shall be neglected." In other words, the stand assumed by this school in this matter has been dictated, not by principle or preference, but solely by the interest of the individual child. If any child does not thrive properly from a mental standpoint in the oral department it is transferred to the manual department. Transferred with the possibility that the ripe fruit of years may prove to be the wrong food for its individual requirements; transferred with the hope that what has not turned out so efficacious for others may be the very thing it needs.

## THE DEAF IN COLLEGE.

Students who graduate from schools for the deaf usually go to the Gallaudet National College for the Deaf in Washington. But of late years a number of well-authenticated instances have arisen of children born deaf, who have graduated from oral schools, entered a regular college or school of technology, and graduated with honors therefrom. Through all the college course they have sat on the benches with the normal, general run of students, and followed the lectures by

watching the movements of the professor's lips.

At a public meeting the past Summer at Chautauqua, Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, the president of the Washington College, agreed to finish the education of any graduates of purely oral schools that were sent to him in future with purely oral instruction. This was regarded at the time as a most significant admission or concession from so pronounced a manualist.

After all that has been said by me, it may seem well nigh preposterous to the average intelligent layman that there can be such a thing as opposition to the oral method. Compared with the enlightened system of articulate speech instruction, the manual method must seem to the critical mind as little better than a house of cards, which stands in peaceful weather, but which can outlive neither the stress of storms nor the wear of time. Yet, strange as it must seem, the fact remains that only twenty per cent of the eighty odd schools in the United States are purely oral schools; that oralists are slow and timorous to take a stand or air their views; and that the manualists are fighting the newer and certainly more enlightened method tooth and nail.

Thus is presented the old spectacle—in a pre-eminent practical age, when utility and progress are the battle cries on every tongue—of a medieval and indirect system of education still effectually strangling, or at least preventing, the spread of what is at once modern and scientific. He would be laughed to scorn who should stand up in an intelligent audience and strive to show that the Chinese laundryman's slate of beads, sliding on bars, was a preferable means of adding and subtracting to that acquired by an average American public school child from the merest rudiments of arithmetic!

A stranger walks abstractedly past the front of a manual school and is at once startled and amused by the wild gesticulations of half a dozen pupils gathered in the window. Their only means of talk is all Hebrew to him. But when his protracted ramble carries him by the window of the oral department, and a student raises the sash and says, "Mr., you have dropped your pocketbook," there are no doubts in the stranger's mind as to which is the best method of instructing the deaf.

The most perfect system of signs and finger-made words is not to be compared with articulate speech in point of differentiation and directness.

It is high time that the corruption of death began to ferment more generally into new forms of life in this particular field of education.

S. M. MILLINGTON MILLER, M.D.

## THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF.

### ORAL TEACHING A PERNICIOUS FAD.

C. R. Barns, in the Central Baptist.

The extreme liberality with which our State and National governments have provided for the education of the deaf and dumb is something in which every American may take a just pride. Year by year the facilities placed at the disposal of these unfortunates are improved and increased. Not only is the skillful teaching of trained specialists provided for them, but they are housed in expensive, oftentimes elegant buildings, and boarded at the expense of the State. The period of instruction has been lengthened from time to time, until now, in many States, for ten years of the formative period of his life, the deaf-mute who has shown himself mentally capable enjoys every advantage that science, backed by the full-handed generosity of a sympathetic people, can provide. In the majority of instances he goes forth from the State institutions equipped not only with a good English education, but with a fair knowledge of some trade, and as well able to "make a living" as most of his hearing competitors. Everywhere the graduates of our schools for the deaf are found filling honorable positions in society, as educated farmers, mechanics, artists, architects, merchants, and even editors.

### SUCCESSFUL INSTRUMENTALITIES.

These results have been brought about through the medium of the sign language, the finger alphabet, and written exercises, combined. These afford, in the order named, the natural media of communication and instruction for the deaf. The first has been developed into a most ex-

pressive and beautiful system, which, in the hands of many who use it, becomes the very poetry of motion, as all will concede who have watched two cultivated deaf-mutes in conversation. As education progresses, however, and the finer shades of meaning become difficult of expression in signs, the finger alphabet and the pencil come more and more into use. By means of the latter the educated deaf are able to transact business of almost any kind; and it supplies, better than anything else possibly can, the means of quick and accurate communication with their fellows.

### HELEN KELLER.

the deaf, dumb and blind prodigy, owes her development to instruction, first, through the medium of signs such as could be apprehended by the touch, second, through reading, made possible to her by the use of books printed in raised letters for the blind. Yet, despite all these facts, we find this phenomenally gifted young woman now exhibited at conventions and elsewhere as an example of what the so-called "oral" method of teaching the deaf can accomplish. Helen is gifted not only with an exquisite sense of touch, but with a quickness and delicacy of mental or spiritual perception so marvelous that it seems like another sense given her in compensation for those she lacks; and, wonderful as it may seem, she has been taught to speak. But let the reader bear in mind that only after the progressive development achieved through the means already described did this crowning wonder become possible.

### THE ORAL CRUSADE.

Within the past few years the system of instruction by signs, etc., hitherto so successfully pursued in our State and private institutions for the deaf has been assailed as false in principle, as tending to segregate the deaf from their fellows, as wholly unnecessary, since the deaf, it is claimed, can be taught to speak, and to read the lips of others in conversation. Wonderful if true! And as remarkable instances were cited of successful instruction by the new oral method, wholly without the use of signs (as it was said), its advocates secured a ready hearing. Their new idea was one well calculated to win sympathy wherever it was broached. To the parents of the deaf, especially, it appealed with the greatest force. "O, if my child could only be taught to speak!" had been the yearning cry of many a mother, and now it seemed that her wishes might be realized. Unreasoning affection did not stop to consider that "ideas" must precede speech, if the latter is to have any meaning, and that some foundation in the shape of previous education must be necessary before the gift of speech could have any value.

The trained and experienced teachers in our institutions for the deaf viewed the proposed innovation with little faith, so far as its application to the great majority of pupils was concerned, but the advocates of the oral method naturally "got the ear" of boards, state officers and legislators, and the old line teachers found that unless some concessions were made to the oralists they (the old liners) would be voted "down and out," as being behind the times. So, in nearly all the institutions, other really useful and needed expenditures were curtailed to provide "articulation teachers" with positions, and the grand work of teaching the deaf and dumb to speak was begun.

### A GENERAL FAILURE.

The result, after some years of trial, is shown to have been an almost utter waste of resources and a still more pitiful waste of the time and opportunities of multitudes of deaf pupils, who have been made the victims of a sort of mental vivisection in the hands of the "oral" experimentalists and whose chances of real education have been curtailed in order that they might be painfully taught to utter, no matter how screechily and imperfectly, a few commonplace words and sentences—words and sentences which they could use much more effectively and agreeably, when required in communicating with their fellows, through the medium of writing.

To offset all this loss and damage can be shown a very few pupils (not more than one in ten or fifteen of the whole number) to whom some small gift of perfect speech has been imparted. And upon investigation it is usually found that most of the few who have been benefited by the oral method, and who are paraded before

the public as living witness to the marvels wrought by the new system, are persons who did not become deaf until after they had learned to speak—in some cases, it is understood not until after they had learned to read! At the recent convention of oralists at Chautauqua, out of six "exhibition pupils" who were trotted out, four were of the class just named. Under laborious tutelage they had in a measure recovered the power of speech which had been lost rather through disuse than from any physical defect.

### ORAL TAUGHT PUPILS PREFER SIGNS.

But it was noticeable that, whenever their teachers were not watching them, even these select pupils would resort to the use of signs as the most convenient and reliable mode of communication with others. This is something that almost invariably happens where the oral method has been forced upon the pupil to the attempted exclusion of signs. As soon he leaves school, if he has succeeded, in spite of the watchfulness of oral teachers, in acquiring a knowledge of the natural language of the deaf, he abandons, wherever possible, the use of speech, and falls back upon signs. And if unable to communicate by signs, he is really more isolated more cut off from social intercourse (despite his poor acquisitions in speech) than his fellow who has enjoyed the advantage of the old system alone.

### TRIED AND FOUND WANTING.

In several European countries, where the oral method has been faithfully tried, a comparison of the attainments of pupils under the two systems has shown results overwhelmingly in favor of the old method; and in England particularly the oralists have been given a back seat. At the World's Fair "Congress of the Deaf," the foreign representatives denounced in unmeasured terms the baneful effect of the oral method on the continent and at almost every gathering of the deaf similar denunciation is heard. Dr. J. H. Cloud, the principal of the St. Louis School for the Deaf, and one of the most accomplished men in his profession, in a recent address at Springfield, Ill., used the following language:

"Any one who understands the education of the Deaf and has their welfare at heart knows that many of the claims advanced by the oralists in favor of the single speech method are without foundation in fact, however plausible they may appear to a credulous public. The deaf know this too. Not from observation only, but from bitter experience."

### THE ORALIST PROPAGANDA.

But notwithstanding all the teachings of experience, all the remonstrance of those most nearly concerned, the oralists, led by Alexander Graham Bell (the inventor of the telephone), who has made a hobby of oral experimenting, are still working for the destruction of the old and tried system, and the substitution of their own. They have an association (with a name too long for newspaper use) munificently endowed by Dr. Bell, which employs paid agents to travel over the country giving lectures and exhibitions, scattering papers, and by all means endeavoring to mould public opinion and influence official action in behalf of their theory. Especially do they seek the removal of all heads of institutions who fail to accept their dictation in the conduct of the schools under their charge. The "political appointees" too often foisted upon State institutions in the place of scientifically trained instructors, are usually the chosen instruments of the oralists. It is so much easier to influence a "green hand" than an educated specialist!

### SOME LITTLE USE FOR ORALISM.

The educated deaf people of the country, and the noble corps of teachers who have devoted their lives to the welfare of the "children of silence," are broad-minded and accessible to every new idea tending to increase the usefulness of their schools. They recognize the fact that a few—a very few—of the deaf can be benefited by voice culture, and for these few they are anxious that ample provision shall be made. But even these few, they know, must rely for the best part of their education upon the old system, or else fall behind in the race. Hence they resist the new propaganda, and desire to call attention to the vast amount of well-meant deceit being practiced by its agents to delude the public, hoodwink those in authority and make our deaf population still further the victims of a pernicious fad.



# THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 1644 Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday. It is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

## TERMS.

One copy, one year, \$1.00  
If not paid within six months, 1.50

## CONTRIBUTIONS.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are also responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the  
DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,  
Station M, New York, City.

Inquiries concerning the whereabouts of individuals, will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

"He's true to God who's true to man;  
Wherever wrong is done  
To the humblest and the weak  
'Neath the all-beholding sun  
That wrong is also done to us,  
And they are slaves most base  
Whose love of right is for themselves,  
And not for all the race."

On the first page of this issue we print two articles in which almost totally dissimilar views are presented on the same topic—i.e., methods of educating the deaf. The first is by S. M. Millington Miller, M.D., whose recent exaggerated statements in *Harper's Weekly* brought forth indignant protests from almost every live educated deaf man in the country. Dr. Miller's latest effusion was written for the Philadelphia Press. The other article is by C. B. Barnes, in the *Central Baptist*.

But to begin with Dr. Miller, it must be admitted even by those ultra-oralists who may be inclined to side with him, that his arguments are illogical, and when not stating plain facts he deals most lavishly in sophistries. He takes the stand that deaf persons are under the constant necessity of calling public attention to their affliction, which pains the public very much, indeed; and he likens the feeling to the shock given to one's sensibilities by the spectacle of "an empty sleeve pinned to the vest, or swinging at one side." Listen to him, ye maimed heroes, who left on the battle-field the arm that might have filled that sleeve, ye to whom the reverence and love of a grateful country is due, think of this badge of honor being so debased, and pray heaven that you may not, like the deaf, be "so pestered by a popinjay," who is pained by the exhibition of an "ear trumpet," but is hysterically delighted at the most discordant and imperfect speech. What analogy there can be between a benevolent Samaritan meeting a dumb man in great pain and a maimed veteran, we fail to comprehend. But Dr. Miller draws it on the score of paraded affliction in both cases. Referring to the use of certain signs, Dr. Miller correctly says that "some of these signs are used by us to-day" because they are at once economical of time and strongly expressive of feeling. The Frenchman's shrug is inimitable by words in its picturesque meaning. Nodding or shaking the head, indicate, in a flash, our disposition towards any given subject. But he is wrong in saying that "no one would ever claim that they sharply define thought." Every one must concede that they convey decided information, and information begets thought. Again, the absurd illustration of "a deaf child who has not been taught to speak," losing its way in a snow-storm, and being discovered when "sinking into fatal unconsciousness," with its muscular powers still at the service of its will, yet unable to explain orally whether "it is merely cold, or all its members frost-bitten;" thereby frustrating an immediate application of the proper remedies. If any rescuing party discovered a child in such a condition, and did not know what was wrong without the child's verbal statement, they should all lay down and perish beside it. But enough of such flimsy argument in favor of teaching speech. Such stuff will convince no one, and only goes to prove that the writer of it does not know where he is at. Neither is it convincing evidence of the superiority of oral methods, to read that Miss Barry writes out a sentence of five words on five slates, concerning a doll, which is in evidence, and then explains the meaning by "fastening the doll to the middle slate and completing the action by pantomime."

If Dr. Miller has correctly elucidated Miss Barry's style of language-teaching, it rather favors the advocates of a judicious use of signs, and makes it particularly bleak and cheerless for the supporters of pure-oralism. Dr. Miller repeats the Baron-Munchausen statement that "average deaf and dumb children are taught to speak and write connected and intricate sentences in just sixteen months of school time from the day upon which they heard nothing and knew nothing. Pupils of the eighth year write elaborate essays and read anything and everything with ease."

Mr. C. R. Barnes, in the *Central Baptist* designates oral teaching "a pernicious fad." He claims that it thrives on the blind love of credulous parents, and that the old teachers found that if concessions were not made they would be voted "down and out" as being behind the times. He quotes from Rev. J. H. Cloud's address before the Illinois Convention, and shows that the "oralist propaganda" is being extended by a lavish use of money, undue influence, and the paid services of a professional agitator. Mr. Barnes sees some merit in oralism, and recognizes that a certain percentage of the deaf can be benefitted by it. His paper, however, is denunciatory of the policy that would destroy all other methods in order to uphold pure-oralism.

The deaf readers of the *JOURNAL* would do well to give this issue a wide circulation among their hearing friends, calling special attention to the articles on the first page.

A DEAF gentleman of this city made a call at the *JOURNAL* office a few days ago, and noticing on the editor's desk a copy of the *New York Observer*, picked it up and observed: "This paper has been a regular weekly visitor in my family for over forty-five years. That is a long while; but we all were in love with the paper and never failed to subscribe for it during a period that lacks only five years of an even half century." The editor-in-chief of the *Observer*, Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, is vice-president of the board of directors of the New York Institution, and takes a great interest in the education of the deaf. Very often during the past twenty years the *Observer* has devoted columns to matters relating to the deaf and the methods employed in instructing them. Probably during the half century prior to the time over which our observation extends, such articles have been a periodical feature of its varied religious and secular contents.

For a great many years the *Observer* has been printed in the "blanket sheet" form—and was, in reality the size of a blanket when spread out—but it now appears in a new form, convenient for handling, and arranged in departments that can be located without unfolding and refolding as in times gone by. An index is added to facilitate a quick location of any article in the several departments, which embrace chronicles of travel, observations on timely topics, literature, education, editorial comment upon matters that affect the civilized world, religious intelligence, political industrial and miscellaneous items;—in short, it is a weekly journal on Christianity, civilization and progress.

The *Observer* contains forty pages, each 9x14 inches; that is, in length it is twice the width of the ordinary monthly magazine, and in width it is the length of such magazines. If printed in the same size as magazines like *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, etc., it would require eighty pages to contain its weekly contents. The pages are stitched and trimmed, the print is clear, and the contents are pure and elevating.

THE Louisiana Institution has increased the printing office facilities, by the addition of a new Fairhaven (cylinder) press, a job press, paper cutter, twenty-three fonts of job type and a quantity of body type—all on the "point system." For the enlightenment of some of the *JOURNAL* readers, it may be proper to explain that the "point system" is a measurement of type-bodies agreed to by the type foundry a few years ago, and does away with the distinguishing names hitherto used, such as nonpareil, minion, brierley, bourgeois, etc. Instead of these names, the bodies are designated by the number of points, a pica body being 12-point, a long-primer body, 10-point, and so on. The old bodies could not be justified with other bodies in most cases without the use of card-board. But, by the point system, each type-body bears a definite proportion to all the others. The leads mostly used in

printing offices (6 to pica) are exactly two points in thickness. There are no one-point leads, but instead one-point brass strips are used. This system of type-bodies saves a great deal of time in setting-up jobs, and is also convenient in certain classes of tabular work.

It is evident, therefore, that the *Pelican* office has been judiciously replenished, and is entitled to the congratulations that we heartily extend.

The South Carolina Institution has the unique distinction of numbering among its pupils two young ladies, the Misses Esterby, who are twins. The *Palmetto Leaf* states that they both have a fair command of language, having but recently lost their hearing. It would be interesting if the above named paper would explain how the hearing was lost. If the sense was lost gradually, it might denote some hereditary weakness of the auditory organs; and in that case it would be well to inquire if their progenitors were afflicted in like manner. If both became deaf from disease contracted at the same time, the coincidence is worthy of being placed on record. In any event it must be conceded that no two persons were ever so completely united for weal or woe. Twin heirs to misfortune they certainly are. In view of the recent revival in astrology, we wonder if the horoscope of each, which has so far been identical, will continue alike to the end of the chapter.

## WHISPERS UNDER THE ROSE.

Mr. Henry C. White's address is No. 61 Everett Street, Allston, Mass.

Harry E. Babbitt is back on his old stamping ground after a trip to Nashua, N. H., during the Merchants' Carnival. He tells the following story, on himself. At his mother's home in Dighton, he one day set out gaily on his silent steed for a long trip and came to grief by the way-side when a wicked little tack (that bane of wheelmen) caught the tire and let the wind out of his courser and he was obliged to lead it home again.

The ladies of the Charitable Relief Society held a sewing circle at the pretty, old-fashioned homestead of Miss Teele, in Somerville, last Thursday, and plied the needle for the benefit of the children of a young couple, whom the hard times have left in a sad plight. Besides the hostess, Miss Teele, there were present Mrs. Rudolph, (the President) Mrs. Acheson, Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Belsis, Mrs. Evans and Miss Louise Acheson. They were doing a good work for sweet charity's sake. They never, oh, never stopped between every stitch to gossip—at least they told us so, and we must believe that in this respect they are superior to the rest of their sex at sewing circles.

Mrs. Lorrigan, of Cambridgeport, died last week, from consumption. She was insured in the John Hancock Company, before the fatal germs of consumption were implanted in her system, and her husband paid fifty cents weekly for the premium for about ten years, and will now draw a policy of between \$800 and \$900. She left three children to mourn her loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have moved out into Cambridgeport, where they used to live. They have rented a nice flat.

Mr. Geo. C. Sawyer electrified the deaf-mutes of Salem, Lynn, and Beverly, in a lecture on Daniel Boone a week or two ago, at the rooms of the Society.

Daniel Cantlin and Daniel Shea have been treading on air ever since they grasped the brawny hand of Corbett, the World's Champion, at the Lynn depot the other day.

Miss McKay is back at Hyde Park and in her entertaining flow of conversation, she suggested that every lady should attend the banquet and reception on Gallaudet Day in full evening dress.

Mr. Bailey, of Salem, delivered his promised lecture, at Mr. Hagerty's home in Lynn, two weeks ago, to a good-sized audience for a worthy object. His subject was "The Gun-maker of Moscow," his masterpiece of story-telling.

Mr. Stafford was present at the Sunday services of the Boston Society with Mr. Ivaire, and said that he was on his way to attend the wedding in high life of Mr. Sanders' brother in Salem, an account of which appears elsewhere. Mr. Stafford is a clerk in a railroad auditor's office at Marquette, Michigan. He tells an amusing experience of having appeared as Mr. Sanders' double and been mistaken for him. In the Mt. Airy Institution, Prof. Kirkhuff addressed him as Mr. Sanders, while Dr. Crozier seemed in doubt which was which, and at the Chautauqua convention, the well-known apostle of "Eclecticism" took Mr. Sanders for Mr. Stafford. There is only a general resemblance between them both, but it is sufficient to nonplus one who is not familiar with both men.

Donkin the barber is reported to have died in Nova Scotia, but there is some doubt about it. By the way, this reminds me to say that Mr. Wade, who was currently believed to

have died a year ago, was seen in the flesh by Wallace H. Krause, and that disposes of the story which was started by Mr. Rines, an old friend of Mr. Wade.

Stanley Hodgkins, the boy who ran away from the Northampton School and was run over by the cars, was said to have been terribly mangled, both his legs having been cut off as well as his right arm, and the back of his head stove in. It was a sad affair for the family.

Mr. Hogben dropped into Boston from Chicago on a kind of business, the nature of which he refuses to divulge. He said his trade was that of a compositor, but that he had not followed it for the last six years, having found a more lucrative or an easier occupation. Won't Chicago please take back its own?

Many of the Ohioans will remember Mrs. H. C. White's sister, Mrs. Frank D. Green, of Cincinnati, who has just lost her husband by an untimely death, and will sympathize with her in her bereavement. An only child, a little girl, was left to her.

One of the Cambridge papers dubbed our good-natured friend, Mr. Chaplin, a humorist, after a party among the hearing people, as per the following invoice.

During the evening Mr. T. F. Mahoney acted as master of ceremonies. An excellent program was given by Miss Elizabeth Woods, pianist, Messrs. Driscoll, Stewart, John Keville, and Connellman John Powers, vocalists; "Baby Love" Kivian, vocalist and skit dancer, Messrs. Artisan, McLaughlin and John O'Brien, comedians, Mr. Ayers, reader, Annie Chase, vocalist, and Mr. Charles Chaplin, humorist.

It is getting too monotonous, this way of parrying the truth by calling me a liar, whenever a solid chunk of the everlasting, adamantine truth knocks anybody out. Saying that a statement is false, does not make it false, does it? Not much. First Pach, now it is Mr. Gardiner Greene Hubbard, as the following in the Boston Transcript duly deposes:—

## INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF.

A communication was received from Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard, protesting against the memorial submitted by the School Board, dated July 6, 1894, and signed by Henry White, in which the scope of one of the most important practical questions was stated in this memorial:

"First—that the oral method 'is not applicable to more than twenty-five per cent of our class,' whereas it is probably applicable to the education of every deaf child of sound, normal brain and health."

Second—"We are prepared to prove that the oral method of instruction in deaf schools to the combined school in Hartford have arisen from the dissatisfaction of their parents with the meagre results of the oral method, which has ever been removed from the school at Northampton on such account for many years—and I think never."

Referred to the Committee on Horace Mann School.

The account of the Webb-Sanders wedding is as follows:—  
SALEM, Oct. 17.—The Old North church was the scene of one of the most brilliant weddings which has taken place in this city for several years. Miss Mary Kemble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Stoughton, of Salem, and Mr. W. G. Sanders, of Northampton, were united in marriage by Rev. Mr. Colburn, of Syracuse, N. Y., assisted by Rev. E. B. Wilson, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The interior of the church was one bank of chrysanthemums.

Many well-known society people of Salem were present. The bridesmaids were Misses Robinson, of Salem, Kimball, of Boston, Emerson, of Salem, Howe, of Haverhill and Gardner, of Salem.

Miss Sanders, of Haverhill, and sister of the groom, would do honor to Mr. Goodrich, of Haverhill, was best man.

After the ceremony at the church a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride on Chestnut Street. The house was beautifully decorated. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders will shortly sail for Europe.

## FREE LANCE.

## Service for Deaf-Mutes.

ON THE 22d SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 28TH.

St. Ann's Church, New York—2:45 P.M.

St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn—3 P.M.

Pro-Cathedral, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th St.—3 P.M.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet expects to be in St. James' Church, Goshen, Orange Co., New York at 10:30 A.M. Sugar Loaf Mission at 4 P.M. and the Episcopal Church in Warwick at 7 P.M. He will speak in relation to Mission work among deaf-mutes and the Home for the aged and infirm. If any deaf-mutes are present at these services, will they please to let him know and he will interpret for them.

Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. J. C. Chamberlain in St. Paul's Church, Albany, Sunday, November 4th, at 3 P.M.

Mr. Chamberlain hopes to meet deaf-mute friends in the parish-house of St. Paul's Church, Troy, Saturday, November 3d, at 8 P.M., and in the parish-house of St. Paul's Church, Albany, Monday, November 5th, at 8 P.M.

## Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

### OCTOBER.

25-7:00 P.M., Toledo.

26-7:00 P.M., Canton, Evening Prayer and Address.

27-7:30 P.M., Pittsburg, Lecture on Rome.

28-11:00 A.M., Pittsburg, Holy Communion with Sermon.

29-3:00 P.M., Pittsburg, Evening Prayer and Address.

31-7:00 P.M., Cleveland, Evening Prayer and Sermon.

### NOVEMBER.

3-7:30 P.M., Indianapolis, Lecture.

4-9:00 A.M., Indianapolis, Holy Communion with Sermon.

4-11:00 A.M., Indianapolis, Holy Communion with Sermon.

4-4:00 P.M., Indianapolis, Evening Prayer and Address.

4-7:00 P.M., Indianapolis.

5-7:00 P.M., Cincinnati, Evening Prayer with Address.

6-8:00 P.M., Newark, O.

7-7:30, Newark, O.

Other appointments will soon follow. Rev. Mr. Mann's address is 875 Logan Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

## GREENSBURG, PA.

HAPPY MARRIAGE BELLS—A BONNY RECEPTION—A FEW NEWSTY ITEMS.

On Wednesday, October 10th, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, in Ursina, Somerset County, Pa., was the scene of a quiet though happy wedding, the occasion being the marriage of their daughter, Miss Felicia, to Mr. James G. Pool, of Hunker Station, Pa. Promptly at high noon, the nuptial knot was solemnized by Rev. John H. Gibson, pastor of the U. P. Church of the first-named place, assisted by Rev. William Zuber of Greensburg, in the presence of the relatives and the few immediate friends, who evidently enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. The ceremony was, solemn and impressive. That over, the hearty congratulations of the invited guests were showered on the happy twain, after which all repaired to the dining-room, where a sumptuous repast was served, to which every body did ample justice. After some time spent in social intercourse and merry-making, the newly made couple left on an evening train for Conneville, amid a shower of rice and best wishes. The following morning, on arriving at Hunker, they were driven to the rural home of the groom's mother, where they were accorded a reception. The occasion was attended by a large assemblage of invited friends, and was in every respect fraught with enjoyment and joyousness. The bride and groom were the recipient of a large number of gifts, costly, ornamental and useful, which attracted much admiration. Dinner was served at 12 o'clock noon, which all enjoyed immensely. To say that it was a unique wedding dinner, does not half express it. The afternoon was spent auspiciously, after which all were photographed in a group in front of the farm-house.

The bridal party, after bidding goodbye to the friends and relatives, took an evening express for East End, Pittsburg, where they stayed overnight as the guest of the groom's step-brother, who is the proprietor of a large hotel there, and from thence to Ohio on a fortnight's wedding tour, visiting friends and relatives, they expect, on their return, to occupy their new home in Hunker. Their hosts of friends near and distant unite in wishing them a long, peaceable, happy and prosperous voyage through life.

The bride is a semi-mute of more than ordinary intelligence, having been educated at the old Philadelphia mute school for a period of four years, and is a vivacious, beautiful young lady. The groom is a deaf-mute and was formerly connected with the Edgewood school. He is well known in the western part of Pennsylvania, having resided with his widowed mother on the farm ever since he left school. He has the management of the farm and is an industrious young farmer besides being an adept at cabinet making. He is to be congratulated for having secured such a jewel.

Robert Hurst, of Irwin, is busy at work for the P. G. C. Company, ever since the strike was declared off. Recently he went to Jeannette to witness the baseball game between the former and Irwin, the score resulting in a tie for both. He says that it was a hotly contested game.

Your scribe last week surprised his old classmate, Lewis Callahan, with a call at his West End home. Lewis has been indisposed all summer, but we, to our surprise, found much improvement in his condition. That, his health may come back to him, is the earnest hope and prayer of his numerous friends in this State. From what we have heard, the deaf and hearing friends quite recently gave him a donation party at his residence, as he has not been able to do any work all summer.

Frank Widaman received an unexpected visit from his brother Oliver, of Riverside, California, while at work folding the weekly *Tribune-Herald* last Tuesday night. Oliver has not forgotten the art of finger spelling since he went West about two years ago. The speaks in glowing terms of the climate of the Golden State. He has been practicing law with marked success since he jumped on California soil. He strongly persuades Frank to come out there, but the latter has not as yet decided to go, for he won't leave his aged father, while the latter is living, and when he dies, Frank will in all probability join his brother in that far off western State.

Miss Sadie Hurst, of Irwin, is steady at her trade, dressmaking, in the leading establishment at that town. Her lady boss "idolizes" her, and speaks to many of her friends about Sadie being a young lady of ability.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hogenmiller, of Jeannette, seem to be well situated in their home. They have three children, all of whom can hear. Mr. Hogenmiller is a worker in the window-glass works of Seller McKee, and commands big wages. His wife was formerly Miss Sarah Tebo, and was educated at the old Philadelphia school. His brother, Felix, is, we understand, getting along finely with his trade, tailoring, and his boss speaks highly of his work. Felix is an intelligent young man, having graduated at the Edgewood School about three years back.

Miss McAdams, one of West Virginia's fair daughters, is visiting her aunt at Pittsburg.

From good sources we have heard that Miss Annie Hitchcock, of Pittsburg, who has for several months been confined in a hospital in Wheel-

ing, Va., is slowly regaining her wasted health. We earnestly hope for her speedy recovery.

"Imperator" has read with pleasure an interesting communication of "E. S. W.," his old classmate, in last week's issue of the *JOURNAL*, concerning his recent trips in Iowa. It reminds him of the long tramp they had to Mt. Vernon, the world-famed residence of President Washington, while they were at College, and that after arriving at College, they found their feet terribly blistered.

## IMPERATOR.

## NEWBURGH, N. Y.

The Church of the Good Shepherd was crowded to its utmost, Sunday evening, the 14th inst., as it had been announced to the congregation by the pastor, Rev. Chew, that Rev. Dr. Gallaudet would officiate at the evening service for the benefit of the deaf-mutes, and describe how and why the deaf-mutes use the sign language. After the usual evening prayers and psalms were sung, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet began to speak about the sign language. From beginning to end, the spectators seemed greatly interested, and at the conclusion the deaf-mutes gathered around him to offer him words of welcome. If he had remained in our hilly city a few days longer, we would have tendered him a warmer welcome, along with a reception of some kind. With the deaf-mutes gathered round him, he looked like Jesus blessing the little children, saying: "Suffer the children to come, and forbid them not." The following deaf-mutes were present at the services: Messrs. C. D. Edmonston, and Mr. George Weller, of Pine Bush; Miss Sarah Edmonston, Miss Lizzie Ogle, Mr. James Thorne, of St. Andrews; Robert and Willie Ogle, Mr. and Mrs. John Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wygant, Misses Belle Brown and Mary A. Riley and Maud Grant. It was pleasant to see the familiar portly form of Dr. Chas. Looking at him, any one would think he had been at the seashore, instead of having been laid up with a bad cold for a while.

Miss Belle Brown expects to be at the coming ball of the Fanwood Quad Club, December 5th. She will leave Old Mollie behind to count her gold and sharpen her rusty pen.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Ostrander, of Whiteport, N. Y., were prevented from coming to attend the service, by the rain which poured down in torrents all day Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah Irwin, nee Elting, of Eddyville, lost her mother by death, some time ago.

Last August, a little baby girl made its appearance in the household of Mr. and Mrs. Sloat, of Middletown, N. Y.

Pretty little one-year-old Sadie, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wygant, died Wednesday afternoon, October 17th, from injuries received by a cupful of boiling hot coffee being upset and pouring down into her left ear. From ear and cheek to shoulder, she was badly scalded, and lived only one day after the accident. Everything with the utmost skill was done to avert her sufferings and to save her little life, but without avail. Pitiless death coldly took away the tender little bud just as it was opening. She was so pretty and bright, and the pet of the household and neighborhood. Looking at her in her snowy shroud and white casket with a beautiful smile on her sweet little face, one would think she was only tired and fell asleep. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Wygant in their bereavement, but may they find comfort in the thought that they will one day meet their little darling on the beautiful shore beyond the grave, where no farewell tear is shed. The funeral took place Friday afternoon, at 2:30, and was largely attended. The floral offerings were beautiful, and the mortal remains of little Sadie were consigned to the family plot at Cedar Hill.

Little Sadie has gone  
To dwell with him who gave;  
Dearly little babe Sadie,  
Is sheltered in the grave.  
Sleep on in thy beauty, Sadie,  
Thou sweet angel child;  
By sorrow unblighted,  
By sin undefiled.  
Like the dove to the ark,  
Thou hast flown to the rest,  
From the wild sea of strife  
To the home of the blest.

## OBITUARY.

### OSGOOD BAILEY.

DI D.—At North Bridgton, Maine, Oct. 4, Osgood Bailey, aged 75 years.

In my article on "Longevity," two weeks ago, reference was made to Mr. Bailey and a sketch of his life given. I said that I never knew him to have any sickness. When I heard from him, the latter part of last May, he expressed himself as being perfectly well and strong. It seems that, early in June, he had a stroke of paralysis and for three weeks was unable to help himself; but he gradually gained strength and went to work in his machine shop again. In the afternoon of Oct. 4, about 3 o'clock he was filling a saw, and suddenly fell to the floor. His brother, Captain Richard Bailey, who works in the shop, was with him and went to his assistance at once. All was done for him that could be done, but he did not live five minutes from the time that he fell. Heart failure was the cause of his death. Mr. Bailey was widely known in the section where he lived. His jolly disposition won him many friends that he was always ready for a joke. He was never known to get angry. A few men are gifted in the way of mechanism as he was. The illustration in the *Scientific American* and such works were thoroughly understood by him. He was not a brilliant scholar, in the general sense of the word, but he had a quickness for figures that was surprising. Living somewhat remote from the deaf he has not been able, on account of business cares, to mingle much in their society, so that his associates have been hearing people. He had accumulated a good property. His wife died quite a number of years ago. He leaves one brother and one sister to mourn his loss.—*Deaf-Mutes' Register*.

## TROY SOCIETY.

A special meeting will be held at our Society Rooms on State St., between Third and Fourth Sts., Saturday at 7:30 P.M., November 3d, 1894, to transact some important business.

J. S. KENNEY,

President.

## "Said Pshaw."

O foot-aspirants seeking fame,  
In Journalism's crowded halls,  
Impelled by an ephemeral flame,  
Beware the critic who appals.

His "Sidelights" shine throughout the land,  
Illuminating points of fault or flaw,  
And few there be, of Greeley's band,  
Who do not hold his name in awe.

The slightest error he decries;  
No mercy lies in his satire;  
But still, if merit meet his eyes,  
His praise will set the heart afire.

There's wisdom at his finger-tips,  
As "Hypo" cries and others know;  
There's wealth of song upon his lips—  
Alas, that he should check its flow!

And yet how strange that with his fame,  
Of him our knowledge ends and draws  
Conjecture's worth; ah, who can name  
The person of the great "Said Pshaw!"  
—TRESMAL.

## FANWOOD.

From our Fanwood Correspondent.

George, the brother of Thomas Orman, called to see him on Saturday, the 20th.

Mr. W. W. Thomas, a graduate, rode over from Yonkers on his wheel, Sunday afternoon.

A scrub team of Fanwood, captained by R. Zundel, defeated the De La Vergue eleven, of Harlem, in a football game on the Bailey Grounds, Saturday afternoon. Score, 18 to 0. Twenty-minute halves. Umpire, F. Avers; Referee, Curtis Wilcox, Jr. The playing of Boyd was the feature. He made all the touchdowns for Fanwood.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet entertained the pupils in the chapel, on Saturday evening, with a brief account of his recent trip abroad. His lecture was well appreciated, and at its conclusion he was tendered an unanimous vote of thanks. He also conducted the chapel services on Sunday morning, taking for his text, Matthew 5:2—"And He opened his mouth and taught them." The hymn "Paradise" was sung in signs by girls, and at the finish, Dr. Gallaudet warmly praised the rendition, and remarked that verily signs were a great blessing to the deaf, and as conducive to grand ideas and tender sentiments as the spiritual music of the hearing. Later, in the morning, the good doctor administered the Holy Communion to several of the pupils, at the Church of the Intercession. The afternoon services here were conducted by Prof. Hare, who lectured on "Politeness."

The sister, and two friends of H. Heerd, were over to see him on Sunday afternoon.

Miss Kate Blauvelt, an old friend of Miss Prudence Lewis, was here to see her on Thursday afternoon, and remained over night.

TRESMAL.

Oct. 22, '94.

## P. J. Hasenstab Ordained.

From the Silent Ho



# COLUMBUS.

## Probably Fatally Injured by an Electric Car.

RECEPTION TO REV. A. W. MANN.

Institution C-anges—A Death—A Wedding—And News Notes.

From our Columbus correspondent.

The unexpected always happens. Last Saturday afternoon, at half past four o'clock, Mrs. McClannahan quitted her day's work in the bindery in the best of spirits. She hurried home to attend to her household work. She occupies a small house and does all her own work. About seven o'clock she had occasion to go from her home, which is on Cherry Street, over across Main Street. On this latter street there runs a line of electric cars. Saturday evening, owing to the rush of travel the cars run pretty fast in order to accommodate the public. Having finished her errand, she started to recross the street just west of Ridgeway Alley. A car was coming east, and upon seeing it Mrs. McClannahan started to run across the track. She had reached the north side of the track when she was struck and thrown to the pavement with great force. Several people saw the accident and at once came to her. Dr. Obetz, who has an office near, was summoned and made a hasty examination. As her injuries were severe he concluded to have the victim sent to St. Francis Hospital.

The testimony of several persons states that the car was running at a very high rate of speed. One of the passengers said so great was the speed that it was with difficulty he could stand on the platform. The motorman says when he saw the woman crossing the track he sounded the gong, but was unable to stop the car in time to avert the accident. The car was not stopped till after it had crossed Sixth Street. It was then backed up and everything done by the crew to ease the woman's sufferings.

At the hospital Dr. Hoover made an examination. He found a deep gash in the right temple, another on the back of the head, and the left ear badly bruised and torn. Three ribs were broken on the left side and the right hip broken near the socket, one of he knees is also badly bruised. The lungs seem to be full of blood as it was coughed up at frequent intervals. She was unconscious when brought to the hospital, and only once during the evening regained her sense when she tried to talk by the sign-language. There was little hope of her surviving the shock and serious injuries, and no attempt was made to reduce the fractures.

Mrs. McClannahan is about forty-one years old, and has two children. The oldest, a boy, is living with an uncle near Cambridge, Ohio. The daughter is about twelve years old, and is at present a pupil of the Blind Institution. She has been partially deaf from infancy.

Mrs. McClannahan's maiden name was Baker. She received her education at the institution here, as did also a brother who a year ago last summer was drowned in a stream near Cambridge while fishing. She was a strong and industrious woman, and besides her work in the bindery where she has been employed for a number of years, did other work to earn her living. She was frugal. Besides aiding in the support of her children, she managed to lay away part of her earnings which will come quite handy in case her injuries do not prove fatal. She is reported as being a little better at this time, but there are those who fear the worst is yet to come.

A friend in Cleveland has sent us the Plain Dealer of October 14th containing the following clipping:

A very pleasant surprise and reception was tendered Rev. A. W. Mann Tuesday evening at the parlors of Grace Church. Mr. Mann has just returned from abroad. For weeks his deaf-mute parishioners have been planning a cordial greeting for his return that should express their love for their pastor personally and their appreciation of his work as a missionary amongst them. About seventy-five assembled and when everything was ready a messenger was dispatched to invite Mr. Mann, who was making a social call upon Mr. Worthington, rector of the church, to the parlors. The entire company crowded around their beloved pastor and extended their silent but heartfelt greetings. In behalf of those present Miss Mary C. Pierce, of Memphis, Tenn., a lifelong friend of the family, delivered an address of welcome in the beautiful and impressive sign language, to which Rev. Mr. Mann replied in a most feeling manner. Later the guests were invited to an upper room, where a beautiful collation had been prepared. Here another surprise awaited Mr. Mann, when Mr. Meyers, of Marcy Street, with a very neat and appropriate speech presented a substantial token of the happy occasion in the form of a handsome library chair.

The trustees at their meeting last Monday authorized the Superintendent to certify the rules and regulations of the Board, also to report some better plan for holding Sunday school. Miss Freeman, of Toronto, O., was chosen an assistant in the sewing room. Mrs. Julia Evans, who has acceptably filled the position of Steward's clerk for two years, resigned her position to become Mrs. Harry M. Moore on the 24th. The Board voted a complimentary resolution for the faithful and intelligent manner, she has discharged the duties of the office. Mr. Kirk Kennedy, of Batavia, was

chosen her successor, and he has entered upon the duties.

Miss Georgiana M. Miller, who for several years past has had charge of the Toledo Deaf-Mute Day School, died October 12th, and was buried the 15th. This will be news to some of her distant friends. Early in the summer it was rumored hereabouts that her health was rapidly declining. Messrs. Patterson and McGregor with a couple of officers of the Central College, which place may, in the near future, become the property of the Ohio Deaf-Mute Alumni Association as a Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf of Ohio, were up there Wednesday afternoon. It was a sort of inspection trip. As to the outcome of the inspection some definite results may soon be expected.

John M. Zimpfer, once a pupil here, has at last joined the benedictines. His life partner was until she became Mrs. Zimpfer, Miss Susie E. Morrison, of McComb, O. They were united in marriage at Findlay, Ohio, on the 6th inst., by Rev. H. G. Denison, in the Presbyterian parsonage. The usual questions needed in such a ceremony were neither spoken nor signed, but were written out on paper and assents given by the couple by nods of the head. Anna, Shelby Co., will be the future home of Mr. and Mrs. Zimpfer, to which the well wishes of their friends are extended.

William Robb, who left school here last June, has secured work in the glass factory at Bellaire. He is making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Corbett. Mr. Corbett writes to the Chronicle that the factory is overrun with orders, and never before has work been so brisk as now. Extra time is required of them, and there is good prospect of the works running all winter.

There was a visitor here last Saturday. He measured 6 ft. 2 in. Erect, a prominent nose, sallow complexion, and with a countenance that speaks honesty and frankness. This was Chas. Osburn, of Xenia. He has made it a point to visit his alma mater about this time for several years back. He is employed in a planing mill, and is a good workman at fancy carpentry turning and carving.

Miss Verna Carr, a pupil of the First Advanced Class, was summoned home Monday. Her father died Tuesday night. He was a prominent citizen of Zanesville and Muskingum County, and at the time of his death was serving as County Auditor. It is not likely that Miss Carr will return to school.

Oct. 20, '04.

## A Unique Social Entertainment.

A Committee of Ladies of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes take pleasure in announcing through the columns of the JOURNAL their intention of giving a unique social entertainment, in aid of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, which will take place in the Sunday School room, at St. Ann's Church, 18th Street near Fifth Avenue, on the evening of November 5th.

All friends of the Home are cordially invited to attend, and are requested to secure a tiny Charity Bag and put into it one cent for each year of your age, or in other words if you are twenty-five years of age put in twenty-five cents, and so on, and hand the same to the person authorized to receive them at the door. Of course, no names will be revealed, but those who are seized with a laudable desire to lend a more generous helping hand by contributing a larger amount are at liberty to do so, and such donations, in the name of a noble charity, will be thankfully received. These "charity bags" can be procured from either Mrs. H. F. Jahring, 47 Vernon Ave., Brooklyn, or A. A. Barnes, Money Order Dep't., N. Y. Post Office.

Mr. W. G. Jones will deliver a lecture appropriate to the occasion. It is earnestly requested that ladies who have the welfare of the Home at heart, will contribute some thing in the way of light refreshments, such as cakes, etc.

## NOTICE.

The Autograph quilt being made for the Gallaudet Home, now consists of forty-nine blocks, "filled" with the names of 441 persons. We now have \$50.18, but a large number of persons have not yet returned the blocks given out. It is desired to have the quilt finished this winter. It will require 99 blocks to make up the quilt. Those having blocks will please send them along with the money as soon as possible.

Mrs. C. ORVIS DANTZER.  
No. 706 Harrison St.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
October 18, 1894.

## Services at St. Francis Xavier's

Are held in the lecture hall of the College building (entrance through main hall on West 16th St.) every Sunday, commencing at 2:30 p.m. The sign-language is used with marked proficiency by the Rev. Director, Jos. M. Stadelman, and his assistant, Mr. de S. Howle, S.J. The presence of the president of the college, Rev. Thomas Murphy, and Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, S.J., next Sunday, will add special interest to the services. Catholic deaf-mutes of this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and vicinity are cordially invited to attend the services.

# NEW YORK.

## Record of the Events of the Past Week.

THE QUAD CLUB MEETS IN ITS NEW ROOMS.

Coming Events, and Some Timely Remarks on Matters and Things in General.

From our Regular Correspondent.

[Mr. Theo. I. Lounsbury's address is 1045 Third Avenue, New York City.]

The Quad Club held a special meeting at their new club rooms in East 16th Street Saturday evening, nearly forty members being present. By an unanimous vote it was decided to engage the rooms, and accordingly a year's lease was signed. It is one of the most desirable places and has all the conveniences that a club room could desire. A "house warming" is talked of to be probably followed by a "stag party" or "smoker." There are four new applications for membership to be acted upon at the next regular meeting on November 5th. Heretofore the meeting place has been so far up town that many considered it an inconvenience to attend the meetings and were only waiting for the club to fulfill its promise of locating down town, when they intended sending in their applications for membership. Credit was given to Mr. J. F. O'Brien for finding the place, and in appreciation of this vote of thanks was tendered him. No other business was transacted at this meeting.

The club rooms were also open Sunday afternoon, and about a score took advantage to meet their friends and converse over their Garcias, but not a single person put in an appearance until after four o'clock, as it is mutually understood among the members that the fact that they have a meeting place for alternate Sunday afternoons shall not in any wise interfere with their attendance at St. Ann's.

It is a matter of sincere regret that certain out-of-town newspapers should lend their aid to certain individuals for venting their prejudices against some of those present at the meeting to devise plans for honoring our beloved benefactor upon the occasion of his golden wedding. A false color has been given the matter. As a matter of fact, the two meetings that have been held were very harmonious. The contest for the secretaryship was quite exciting, it is true, but then this was but a good-natured contest and tended to put enthusiasm into the meeting. But before a vote was taken one of the candidates was opposed on the ground of incompetency, he having consented to serve on two previous committees of a like nature. From one he resigned the next week, and in the other he hardly ever attended one of the many meetings held. This gentleman nobly withdrew from the contest and was one of the first to subscribe to the fund. Some one else than the regular candidates was elected and every body was satisfied.

Then, again, the editor of an out-of-town paper asks: "Is it possible that the policy of this movement to honor Dr. Gallaudet is to be dictated by the Quad Club?" For his information I would state that the majority of the intelligent deaf of this city are members of the Quad Club, and at the first meeting held nearly four-fifths were members of this club. It was a non-member who suggested Mr. Fitzgerald for president of the Half Century Society, and of the committee of twenty he appointed seven were not members of the Quad Club, and of these seven some were not at either meeting, but were appointed to represent other societies. If that certain editor wishes to see harmony and a successful outcome of the affair, he can do no better than to keep out of his paper all scurrilous remarks as those contained in the last issue.

J. F. D.'s insinuation does not call for a reply from me, in fact it is not deserving of one. He has now assumed the role of a lawyer, and resorted to tactics to mislead the readers of his paper. His assumption that the similarity of three articles in a recent issue of the JOURNAL, suggests "collusion," carries no more weight than the summing up of a lawyer for the defense whose client is clearly guilty in the eyes of the law. My exact position in the matter is this: Type-setting machines are throwing a great many newspaper compositors out of work, but of these the competent and sober ones will always have work, and I regard graduates of the New York Institution printing office as intelligent and steady workmen. If not, it is their own fault and they must suffer, as do others in any other line of occupation.

Is J. F. D. alarmed at the number of deaf compositors that are being turned out every year, and is he striving, in common with other labor agitators, to discourage them? If this question is impertinent, all the more so was J. F. D.'s insinuation that I and others were defending the trade for "personal gain."

Proprietor Herrmann, of the Lexington Opera House, where the Quad Club hold their ball on Dec. 5th, has consented that the lights will not be turned out before 5 o'clock the next morning, and that those from out of town can remain in the reception room until daylight.

R. E. Maynard, of Yonkers, writes me that he and his mother and sisters and aunt are coming to attend the ball—an army of seven.

John Muth writes from Bridgeport, Conn., that he and Gilbert Marshall and probably six others from that city will attend the ball.

George Axt and sister, of New Haven, also contemplate attending the ball.

W. H. Lipsett, of Philadelphia, will head an army of about a dozen from that city, if he can muster forces.

And Miss Belle Brown, of Newburgh, N. Y., has made up her mind not to miss the ball.

Miss Gussie Berley will give an entertainment in the Guild Room of St. Ann's on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18th. It will be a guessing game, and the proceed will go to the Guild of Silent Workers.

W. W. Watson rode all the way down to the Quad Club meeting Saturday from Yonkers on his bicycle and back again as well. The next day Mr. C. Q. Mann walked all the way down for exercise. The distance is about fifteen miles.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Mr. Luke D. Sullivan to Miss Grace Denver, both of Brooklyn. They will be married on Nov. 14th, at the residence of Miss Denver's parents. Mr. Sullivan is a graduate of Westchester school and Miss Denver of Fanwood.

The engagement of Mr. Martin Glynn and Miss Annie Waidler is announced.

The New Jersey Deaf-Mute Association will have a ball on Thursday, December 27th, in Greene Street Hall, Newark. This is two days after Christmas, but it cannot prevent the affair from being a success.

The Deaf-Mutes' Union League will give a private reception to their friends on the evening of November 28th, at their club rooms. The committee of arrangements for their ball on Wednesday, January 16th, have just got out the tickets, and are making other preparations for a grand affair.

Miss Dora Labischner has been visiting in Albany the past few weeks, the guest of her married sister. She is enjoying herself very much and will not return home until Thanksgiving.

Mr. W. G. Jones will give a reading before the Brooklyn Society on Saturday, November 17th, and Mr. C. Q. Mann on Saturday, December 15th.

Thomas Godfrey will entertain the New Jersey society with a reading of the "Two Orphans" on Saturday, November 3d.

Fancis Sheldon is said to be in California now.

W. H. Rose and W. W. Thomas took a spin on their wheels to Hempstead, L. I., Sunday a week ago. Both are good and enduring riders.

Miss Annie N. Waidler celebrates her birthday with a party on Thursday of this week.

The Frank A. Stryker Association is the name of a new society that is being formed in Brooklyn, the headquarters to be in Williamsburg. It will be a sociable organization. Frank is a compositor on the Florist's Exchange and American Gardener, the latter magazine of which was absorbed by the A. T. DeLa Mare Printing & Publishing Co., about a year ago.

A little girl baby brought joy to the house of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Taggard on Friday, October 12th.

Joseph P. Brazell's brother, John, came to town Sunday from Lynn, Mass., and visited him at the Flower Surgical Hospital. The doctor there says Joe will be cured, but the treatment will necessarily be long. He will leave the hospital this week, and go there daily for treatment thereafter.

John Rapp was out about the wrist by a piece of glass last week, at the bottling works on 92d Street, and had his wound dressed at the Flower Surgical Hospital, where he met Mr. Brazell.

The christening of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Schneider's infant daughter will take place Sunday, October 28th, followed by a celebration in the evening at 7 o'clock. Brother members of the Quad Club are kindly solicited to attend the celebration, 10 Vanderwool Place, near Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn.

RECEPTION TO REV. DR. GALLAUDET.

About one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen attended the reception to Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, in the Sunday School of Ann's Church, on Thursday, October 18th. The affair was given by the Manhattan Literary Association, twenty-five cents admission being charged to outsiders. The profit, we understand, goes to the Gallaudet Home.

Speeches were made by prominent deaf gentlemen, and Rev. Dr. Gallaudet responded. Afterwards, ice-cream and cake was served, and at eleven o'clock all dispersed, after having spent a pleasant evening.

## A NOTICE.

Mr. William G. Jones will open the lecture season with a lecture in the Brooklyn Society's hall, on Saturday evening, November 17th. Lecture begins at 8.15 sharp. Admission 15 cents.

# COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

## Professor Hotchkiss Lectures on "Books and Reading."

OTHER EXERCISES OF THE "LIT."

Dean Porter Has Returned—Un-Aesthetic Sophs—What B.A. Means.

From our Washington Correspondent.

The first meeting of the Lit Friday evening was especially interesting and seems significant of a prosperous year. The main feature on the programme was the lecture by Prof. Hotchkiss, on "Books and Reading." He took his title, he said, from the words of Noah Porter, of Yale, the brother of our honored friend, Prof. Porter. The subject was chosen from a desire to say what would be the most helpful to the members of a society gathered for a serious purpose—that of self-improvement. The importance of acquiring habits of reading was not dwelt upon for the reason that it had become generally acknowledged, and had been dangled before our eyes as deaf persons, by many others.

The teachers and friends of the deaf have felt that the great object is to get the deaf to read—no matter what they read, or how they read it, so long as it is in English undefiled. This feeling is the outgrowth of the overmastering desire of our teachers to give us a fluent command of language. They have too often enthroned this greatly desired object in a sacred niche and would sacrifice on its altar all other mental and moral gifts. The lecturer felt that such as these should be remonstrated with. He desired to impress upon us that it is of the greatest importance what we read, and that there are many mental and moral gifts of infinitely more value than a fluent tongue.

"You have books innumerable thrust upon you daily. Shall you read what most readily comes to hand, without discrimination, without system, with no object save entertainment, or at best only a desire to get a good command of language? As soon say you will accept as your friend and intimate companion every man whom you meet upon the street for the sake of entertainment he affords you, or give you an opportunity to understand human nature thoroughly. You may succeed in your object, but what becomes of your morals? Shall you read even every good book that comes in your way simply because it is interesting? It is not every harmless book, nor, indeed, every good book that will by its reading make your mind the richer, and as earnest men it is time for you to order your reading so as to enrich and discipline your minds. You must read with well-defined purpose. You must put aside many tempting books, because they do not help you toward the end for which you strive. Life is too short for any one to read all the good books in the world. It will follow, then, that no single course of reading can be prescribed for you all. The course each pursues will, beyond certain very narrow limits, vary according to temperament and taste."

At a summer resort the lecturer attended a party where each guest was so attired as to suggest the title of some popular book. The result might be taken as a specimen of the kind of reading pursued by the average person of to-day. They all represented comparatively new books, such as: "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," "Odds and Ends," "Looking Backward," "Little Men and Women," "Double Face and Single Heart," "Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates," "Wanted—A Pedigree," and others. In such a company the speaker felt very antiquated, indeed, in his character of "Ivanhoe."

After other remarks, the Professor gave a list of books which he called "the Primary Course," the object of which was to cultivate the imaginative faculty until it was sufficiently developed to enable a person to take up a volume of history and read it with interest and profit from beginning to end. He dwelt upon the value of imagination, citing the case of a student to whom he had recommended "Robinson Crusoe." The student pronounced it dry, and did not finish it. "Tom Brown at Rugby" was likewise rejected. "Plutarch's Lives" was next advised, and when that, too, was pronounced uninteresting, the Professor was in despair. And yet this same student listened with an expression of absorbing interest when this Professor gave him sign-readings from that self-same book.

The lecturer concluded that his imaginative faculty had not been developed by reading, to enable him to grasp the pictures in language, for when the Professor supplied they imagination, then did he appreciate what before seemed dry.

The first book of the primary course was—smile if you will,—Mother Goose! Following this were a number of the nursery tales with which the hearing child is made familiar almost as soon as he can

walk. Then "Grimm's Household Stories," "The Arabian Nights' Entertainment," Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales," "Greek Heroes" by Kingsley, "The Heroes of the Nibelungen Lied," "The Cid," Sidney Lanier's "King Arthur and Mabinogion," "The Story of Roland" by Baldwin, Bulfinch's "Age of Chivalry," and bringing us to the verge of History, "The Boy's Froissart." Then "Ivanhoe," "Story of Robin Hood" by Howard Pyle, and "Page, Squire and Knight," translated by Davenport Adams from the French of Madame Colomb.

As an opening in History, Abbott's Histories, and Miss Yonge's, and hence on into the broad fields of general history. When that period is reached when the nations of Europe begin to be curious as to the unknown portion of the earth, and daring men venture forth to penetrate the darkness of surrounding barbarism, then to branch out into the field of travel,—"Mandeville's Travels," "The Voyages of Vasco da Gama, of Columbus" and in the same group may come "Robinson Crusoe" and "The Swiss Family Robinson." The Professor suggested that it was not necessary to read the whole of every book, when a portion of it contained all that we needed or desired. Lack of time prevented him from giving further attention to this subject, and from speaking of the reading room, reading by topics, and of periodical literature. Possibly, at another time, he may offer other suggestions and give a list of books for the Intermediate and Advanced Course. Meanwhile not the wisest of us but could be benefitted as well as entertained by the perusal of the books named in the Primary Course, of which our space permits us to name a limited number.

The debate which followed Prof. Hotchkiss' lecture was perhaps not as complete as it might have been, but each participant acquitted himself well. The bone of contention was: "Resolved, that the learned professions offer as promising an opening to a young man as a mercantile life." Messrs. Bingham and Whitlocke clung fast to the affirmative end of the bone while Messrs. Kiene and Bowen did their part at the other end. The judges, Prof. Hotchkiss, Mr. Ballard and Mr. Beadell, '91, after a little discussion, decided that the affirmative side had the best of the argument inasmuch as they did not dwell upon mere money considerations, but a so glanced upon the openings for usefulness to the world, outside of one's own material prosperity.

A dialogue entitled "A Pleasure Trip, A. D. 1944," was next on the programme. Messrs. Eickhoff and Peterson, both '98 men, were the interviewer and interviewed, respectively. The trip proved to be an aerial one around the world, in a wonderfully short time and with but slight inroads on the purse.

After a declamation of "Paul Revere's Famous Ride," by Rothert, '98, Mr. Howard, '95, was called upon for the critic's report. He complimented the Lit upon its successful opening, and then remarked that the evening offered but a poor opening for a critic.

Several guests were present, and the young ladies filled an unusually large portion of the seats. It looks as if the Lyceum will have to be enlarged some time.

Dean Porter has at last returned. He came Tuesday night, and all were glad to see his kindly face once more.

At a banquet given by the Sons of the Revolution, Friday evening, in commemoration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Dr. Gallaudet was one of the speakers. In the rotunda of the Capitol there is a painting of this historical scene, but we fail to find Cornwallis in it, and have not yet learned the reason for what seems "Hamlet with Hamlet left out."

W. W. Beadell, the *solitaire* of '91, is visiting on the Green. His attraction toward this "City of Magnificent Distances," so soon after a former visit, may be understood, when we report the announcement of his engagement to Miss Lulu Chickering, daughter of our Prof. Chickering. Congratulations for both.

The Kendalls again played the Central High School boys this week. The amount of energy they exhausted may be estimated by the score. Kendalls, 28, C. H. S., 0. One of the visitors had his knee-cap badly injured.

The paintings and some of the photographs, which were sent to the World's Fair last year, now adorn the corridor leading to the chapel from the Kendall School department. They make a great improvement there, but the other day, we overheard some thoughtless Sophs saying they regretted the addition. Seeking for the cause of such un-aesthetic feeling, we learned that the poor things had before them the difficult task of writing a composition on one of the pictures, which had no title to guide their lingering fancies. We hope the muses have since inspired them, and they now see beauty in the corridor.

Several of the young ladies have been in need of the ministrations of Esculapius recently; all are now improving.

Miss Mickle, '97, had a visit from an aunt of hers during the week. Misses Frederick, '95, and Paten-aude, '98, were the guests of friends in town, Saturday and Sunday.

We learn that Miss Lowman, '92, is now in Hagerstown, Md. Dean Porter preached Sunday afternoon from Proverbs 4: 5-23. "Get wisdom. \* \* \* Keep thy heart with all diligence." He argued

for "a sound mind in a sound body," and speaking of the degree, we were studying for in college said, earnestly, that it did not mean *Bachelor of Athletics* but *Bachelor of Arts*. He also maintained that character-building should keep pace with intellectual improvement.

The young ladies of '98, held a most exclusive assembly the other evening. All would-be callers were gently but firmly denied by the "sported oak."

JANUS.

## How a Good Natured Colored Man Got Freedom and His Wife Again.

There is a short, fat colored man named Joe Jefferson, who spent six months in the Tombs for pretending to be deaf and dumb at the last election. Yesterday his wife had him up in the police court for failing to support her. He sidled down the aisle and stood before the Justice with a face full of laughter that every now and then burst out in a tumult of hysterical sounds.

"I have been married to that awful-looking creature," observed his wife, "for thirteen years, and we have eight children. He does not support me and I want you to give us a separation and compel him to hand over all his money to me." Joe laughed until the tears rolled down.

"I can't do that," said the Justice, "and you can either go to a higher court or else, better still, go home with this good-natured man. You loved him once."

"I did," answered his wife, "in spite of his face. But that was long ago."

"Well, try to love him again," laughed Joe; "she's a little bit cranky, but she's all right. I'll take care of her and the children."

The woman gave him a disgusted look and said, "C'm on, you old fool, and march on with Joe waddling after her, shaking with laughter."

## BURNS BURNED.

DOYLESTON, Oct. 8.—The large barn of A. Fretz Weisel, stock dealer, at Cross Keys, a mile north of Doylestown, was burned to the ground early this morning. The fire started shortly after 12 o'clock, and when Mr. Weisel and his family were aroused the fire had gained great headway. Mr. Weisel nearly lost his life rescuing the stock, and was only saved by the timely arrival of his wife, Miss Bertha Stover, who rushed into the burning building and succeeded in dragging him out. H. Ross Weisel, his son, was also badly burned while rescuing the stock. Twelve horses were burned, but five horses and all other stock in the building were rescued. Valuable machinery, crops and harness were consumed. The fire is believed to be of an incendiary origin. Mr. Weisel's loss is only partially covered by an insurance of about \$4000, in the Whitehall Company. [H. Ross Weisel was formerly a student of the Lexington Ave. School.]

## PONTYPRIDD, WALES.

ACCIDENT TO REV. E. ROWLAND.

Our readers will regret to hear that the Rev. E. Rowland, minister of the deaf and dumb, Pontypridd, has met with an accident that will ensure his detention from duties for some time. Mr. Rowland was on his way from Pontypridd to Pontyfrail—where he intended visiting some of his flock—when he was knocked down by a green-grocer's cart. He was picked up, and it was found that his leg was injured. He was taken to Mr. Foster's coffee tavern and attended to by Dr. Even Davies, Grove-field, who found that the ankle was fractured. The bone was set, and Mr. Rowland sent home to Pontypridd in a cab. Dr. Howard Davies has the patient under his care, and we are pleased to learn that he is progressing favourably.—*British Deaf-Mute.*

## SHE WAS DEAF.

BUT THROUGH FAITH IN PRAYER HER HEARING WAS RESTORED.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 12.—After being totally deaf for seven years, Miss Lillian Fithian, a charming young lady, while seated with the family last evening, suddenly exclaimed, "I can hear every word!" and then tears of joy coursed down her cheeks. Seven years ago she suddenly became deaf and though examined by specialists, they gave her hope that she would ever hear. She began praying for the morning gift of the Bible, and attributes her cure to faith. This afternoon she was visited by many friends, tendering congratulations.—*Ohio State Journal.*

## CAN SEE AND HEAR NOW.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, October 13.—The medical fraternity is agitated over a remarkable case of total deafness, of 28 years old. He has been paralyzed for 10 years, and for three years has been deaf and blind. A few days ago his daughter walked into his room to extend the morning greeting, and was shocked d when he recognized her by sight, and when he showed that his deafness had nearly disappeared.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

## "74 Years Young."

Rev. Job Turner will be 74 years of age next Friday, having been born October 19th, 1820. He is one of the best preserved men of our acquaintance. His physical constitution and his lively spirits seem to defy the efforts of time to impair them. He is more active and vigorous than many years his junior. To quote the witicism of Oliver Wendell Holmes, referring to himself, we would say that Rev. Job Turner is "74 years young."—*Spectator, Staunton, Va.*

## SUNDRY ITEMS.

Mr. O. T. Gillett, brother of Dr. Phillip G. Gillett died at Colorado Springs lately. He had been a consumptive for years.

The Albany Ladies Society contemplates holding a Halloween party at its rooms on Jay street, Albany, Tuesday, Oct.-30th.

The Guild of Silent Workers hold the monthly meeting on Tuesday, October 30th, at 8 p.m., in the Guild-room of St. Ann's Church, 7 West 18th Street, New York.

Charles McMann, of Newark, who did so much to make the picnic of the New Jersey Society a success, is in the committee of the Fanwood Quad Club, which takes place on the 5th of December.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Taggard, on October 13th. The mother and the child are doing finely. The name of the child is Bertha, named after the sister of Mr. Geo. Taggard, who died on October 3d.

Lou's Lyons was at the Chicago Opera House on the 16th, and enjoyed the spectacular play of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp." His brother accompanied him. Mr. Lyons is anxious to hear from George Brady, of Hillsboro, Tex.

Mr. J. J. Drumm, of Portchester, N. Y., has been spending a few days enjoyably in Yonkers as the guest of his sister and Miss and Miss Jennie DuBois, a deaf-mute young lady. Mr. W. D. Stewart, of Yonkers, N. Y., was the guest of Miss DuBois on Sunday last.



## GLIMPSSES OF THE OLD WORLD.

D. W. George in The Advance.

In the *Gazette* of August 15th, Mr. Eugene Nee has an article in which he attempts to outline a plan upon which all the societies in France might be united into one grand Federation. Mr. Nee has been the prime mover in this enterprise, and he has written much on the subject that has attracted widespread attention and elicited much favorable comment. In general, says he, the plan includes:

1st. The organization of an association essentially national in character, bearing the name of The National Federation of the Deaf-Mutes of France.

2d. To have it declared of public utility.

3d. The formation of committees of censure, in districts where there are schools for the deaf, who shall from time to time inquire into the quality of the instruction given to the deaf, both mental and manual, and report the same to the proper authorities.

4th. The formation of committees of patronage for the deaf-mutes who leave these schools, these commissions and agencies to be chosen from officers of societies that are members of the Federation.

5th. The formation and aid in the formation of deaf-mute societies in towns and deaf-mute centres that have none.

6th. The Federation having been once firmly established and recognized of public utility, the state, the departments and the communes to be applied to for subsidies.

7th. The presidents and executive officers of the affiliated societies to be ex-officio members of the Council of the Federation.

8th. The Federation not to interfere in the local affairs of any individual society, every one to have its own object and rules for local government, the Federation to mix itself with no personal differences except in cases in which its services shall be requested in arbitration of such differences, and when such differences are of a nature to injure the cause of deaf-mutes in general, which cause it shall be its mission to protect in behalf of all and against all, being founded to represent the general interests of education and the advancement of the social position of the deaf-mutes of France in the estimation of the public powers.

"For my part," says Mr. Nee, "I think that this is a programme, and a fine programme, which we should pursue without hesitation. If the Federation should be a success, and it needs national enthusiasm to make it a success, we would exert a tremendous representative power, and those grand words *fraternity* and *solidarity* would cease to be words, and become realities, and, more than realities, they would become deeds, for, being strong in numbers, we would be able to avail ourselves of such strength, even before the public authorities, in demanding such reforms as become from day to day more necessary, in bringing about in the condition of our brothers, in the condition of us all, those improvements which we have often, very often, prayed for without ever being listened to, because we have lacked union and, through want of union, we have lacked harmony; because, also, instead of proceeding in a manner at once cautious and national, based upon a grand sentiment of justice and power, our demands have almost always been presented by isolated societies, or by individuals more isolated still, without any previous consultation whatever, often even, without going further than to make a simple protest of the most supine and inoffensive kind.

"With the press, which is a power to-day, with a National Federation in which the whole deaf population of France would be represented, we would be standing on firm ground and we could build, without fear of its overturning, the last monument of the deaf of our beloved mother country, and being at last morally emancipated and commanding the respect of their fellow-men, men like themselves, more richly favored by fortune, certainly, but no longer thereafter monopolizing to themselves the liberal professions in art, science, letters, etc.

"That's a very fine dream, isn't it? Well, it only depends upon us all, upon our harmony, upon our unity and upon our intelligence, to turn this beautiful dream into a reality blazing with honor and glory for the cause of the deaf.

"The beginnings are hard, that is certain, and the conduct of affairs will be the occasion of many a rub, but what signifies it

"To vanquish without danger or triumph without glory."

as the great poet says who knew human nature so well.

"My word, in conclusion, is that with a management at once prudent, energetic, conciliatory, ready to sacrifice self for the common good, and inspired with plenty of good will and devotion for all, we shall reach the promised land. And the day when the Federation shall be established, and firmly established, that is, when it shall be in condition to fulfill its promises, the deaf will no longer have any occasion to rise up against the monopoly of the hearing, for they

will be recognized as their equals and they will be listened to."

The above are the words of a young French deaf-mute of remarkable intelligence. He plants himself squarely upon the principle that A DEAF-MUTE IS A MAN, and that

"A man's man for a' that."

He objects most decidedly to discrimination against the deaf without rhyme or reason. It is evident that the deaf-mutes of France have long been a down-trodden class, and just now the worm is beginning to turn. Mr. Nee is trying to induce his brothers in silence to close the ranks and march upon the enemy in solid phalanx, forty thousand strong, and

"Lay the proud usurper low."

"United we stand, divided we fall," is his motto. The country has numerous local societies whose aim is to provide for the immediate wants of their members, but he proposes to amalgamate them into an organic unity with the firm resolve to "do or die" in battling for that recognition of the deaf which is their due. He proposes that there shall be a concerted plan of definite action, and that action is to be brought into play just when and where and before whom it will do the most good. It proposes to obtain the sines of war in the shape of appropriations from public moneys, as well as other institutions of public utility gotten up by their hearing fellow-citizens.

It is an open question whether we deaf-mutes in America do not stand in need of a similar self-protective organization.

D. W. GEORGE.

## THE SENSE OF HEARING.

IN DELICATE PERCEPTION THE EAR IS MORE WONDERFUL THAN THE EYE.

The ear is a wonderful comprehensive instrument. As compared with the eye, it is vastly superior in extent of the sensations it is capable of experiencing. The eye possesses barely an octave and a half of sensations, whereas the average ear, as we know, has a range of six or seven, while more acute ears have a compass of fully eleven octaves. And then the ear is a wonderfully accurate instrument and capable of appreciating minute difference that would be wholly impossible in the case of the eye. According to Dr. Stone, "an architect or draftsman who, between two lines neither parallel nor in one plane, made an error of estimation by eye not exceeding one-thirtieth would gain credit for unusual precision. But in the ear one-thirtieth amounts to a quarter of a tone, and by ear one forty-fifth is easily determined." A skillful pianoforte tuner can do much more. He is called upon, for instance, to distinguish between a true and an unequally tempered fifth, where the difference is only the hundredth of a tone. He should accordingly be able to recognize at least six hundred

different sounds in an octave. More than this, according to the investigations of Professor Mayer, it is possible, under specially favorable conditions and for sounds whose pitch is near that of C3, to distinguish from each other notes which do not differ by more than a one-hundred-and-twentieth of a semi-note.

In the rapidity of its appreciation the ear is remarkable. In a fraction of a second it can accurately refer any note to its place in the scale and just as easily and quickly separate from each other several widely different notes.

According to recent investigations, the ear is capable of hearing a sound when only two vibrations are made.

It should therefore hear the middle note of the pianoforte in the two or three-hundredth part of a second. It requires more time however for the ear to distinguish the full characteristic of a note. To do this, according to the experiments of Exner, Auerbach and Kohlrausch, from two to twenty vibrations are necessary.

With proper training and practice the organ of hearing can be rendered remarkably sensitive and accurate. There is rarely any physical defect in the ear itself. The defects ordinarily noticed and spoken of are such as can be easily remedied by cultivation. The organ truly may never be able to retain the remarkable range of audition we have spoken of above; it may never become so "apprehensive and discriminant" as the ear of Mozart, but its delicacy can be increased and its general appreciation of musical sounds wonderfully improved. This is especially true if the work of instruction is begun in childhood, when the organ of hearing is naturally most sensitive and most readily susceptible of cultivation. In making

experiments with rods and tuning forks giving very accurate sounds, I have frequently been struck with very great difference in the ability to perceive such sounds as manifested by young and old persons. Even when the latter were trained musicians, they were incapable of hearing some sounds that were quite audible to children who had no musical training whatever. This fact, like many others that might be adduced, is a striking commentary on the necessity of beginning early the training of the young, when eye and ear—not to speak of the other sense—are ever on the alert and quick to detect sounds and forms and colors, which at a later period would entirely escape their observation.—*Paris Etude*.

Fine violins are made in this country, but we don't compete with German manufacturers in making cheap ones. There are imported violins that are sold at wholesale, with string complete ready for use, as low as fifty cents each; there are violin bows that are sold at wholesale as low as eighty cents a dozen. Instruments of this sort are sold mostly in the West and South, and large numbers of them are sold.

## LOOK OUT !!!

### New Jersey Deaf-Mute Society.

The well known Mr. Thomas Godfrey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will give an interesting lecture at the Society's room, 870 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, November 3d. Subject: "Two Orphans." Lecture begins at 8 p.m. Admission, 15 cents.

## FACTS, ANECDOTES AND POETRY ABOUT THE DEAF AND DUMB

COPYRIGHTED, 1891, BY E. A. HODGSON

Contains Interesting Facts,  
Anecdotes Entertaining Humorous and Pathetic.  
Poetry Beautiful, Touching and Sublime.

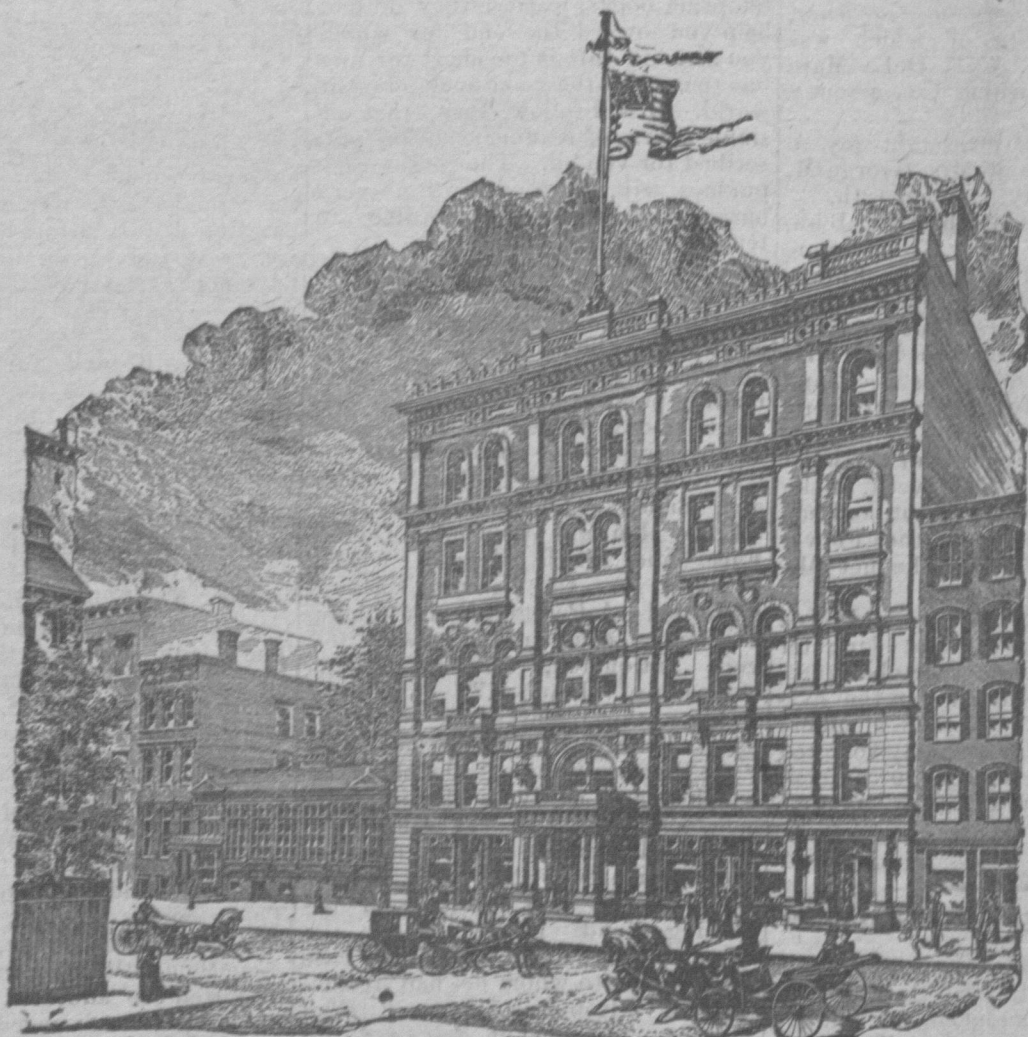
This book is the only book of its kind ever published. It contains 225 pages, printed on heavy paper, bound in cloth, with title in gold letters. Every deaf-mute should have one.

PRICE, - - - - ONE DOLLAR PER VOLUME.

ADDRESS: E. A. HODGSON,

STATION M, NEW YORK CITY

Well, well, how do you like this picture?  
No, my dear, those are not the Alps you see in the distance.  
Nor is it a cloud that threatens to dampen our spirits.



Come, now, are you going to attend the Grand Ball of the  
**FANWOOD QUAD CLUB**

On Wednesday evening, December 5th?

Well, tickets are 75 cents for a gentleman and ladies—one or a dozen—and there is no extra charge for anything, Except for supper—a la carte; i.e., you order to suit your purse.

Theo. I. Lounsbury, Chairman.

Alfred Klemme, Louis Morris, A. C. Bachrach, Chas. McManus.

## DIRECTORY.

For the convenience of the public, we publish in this column, in ALPHABETICAL ORDER, a list of Societies, Clubs and Associations of Deaf-Mutes.

### ALL SOULS WORKING PEOPLE'S CLUB & CLERIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

This club, organized on September 23d, 1885, and reorganized November 28th, 1888, is entirely non-sectarian, and any deaf person over eighteen years of age may join it by agreeing to pay a small sum of money monthly for its support. The purpose of the club is to supplement the instruction received while at school, by a course of lectures and other literary exercises, and the provision of reading matter of a suitable character. In addition, harmless and rational amusements are provided. The club has the use of the guild rooms in All Souls' Church for the deaf, Franklin Street, above Green. The officers of the club are: Rev. J. M. Koehler, Ex-officio Chairman; Vacant; Vice-Chairman: M. C. Portesene, Secretary: Wm. McKinney, First Vice-President; Herbert Scott, Second Vice-President; J. S. Reider, Secretary and Treasurer, whose address is No. 1812 Marston Street; Mrs. J. E. Reider, Assistant Secretary; Wm. McKinney, Assistant Treasurer; and Harry Gunkel, Sergeant-at-Arms. The club rooms are open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

### ANDERSON CLUB.

The Anderson Club of Cincinnati, O., was reorganized in 1893, the name being changed from the Anderson Society organized in 1879, and has for its object the bettering of the mental, moral and social welfare of its members. Opens its rooms every night and business meetings on first Saturday night, and ladies' night on fourth Saturday night of each month. Non-resident visitors welcome. A. Rembeck, President; B. C. Wortman, Vice-President; S. J. Bacheberle, Secretary; A. H. Herlein, Treasurer; Dan. J. Hordman, Librarian, and Aug. Boser, Sergeant-at-Arms. The Secretary's address is 36 Jones Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### APOLLO WORKINGMEN'S CLUB.

The object of the Apollo Workingmen's Club is to advance its members in social, intellectual and physical welfare. Members take regular exercise in the gymnasium every Tuesday evening, and on Friday evenings. Business meetings are held on the first Saturday evening of every month at the Southway Turn Hall, 22 Wharton Street. The officers are: President, William G. Pownall; Vice-President, Abraham Jaggard; Secretary, James E. Morony; Assistant Secretary, Henry Blankenship; Treasurer, Wm. Henry Lipsett. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary at Southway Turn Hall, 1137-33 Wharton Street, Phila.

### BALTIMORE DEAF-MUTE SOCIETY.

The Society holds its meetings every alternate Wednesday in the basement of the Primitive Baptist Church, on Madison St., one door east of Calvert St. Its object is to improve the mental faculties of the deaf, and of cultivating a taste for literature, oratory and debate, and of exerting a good moral influence by social intercourse. Lectures will be announced from time to time by the President. The officers are: President, J. A. Brandlick; Vice-President, R. E. Underwood; Secretary, James H. Moore; Treasurer, J. E. Fowler; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. E. Butterbaugh. Address all letters, etc., to the Baltimore Society for the Deaf, Madison St., 1 Door East Calvert.

### BROOKLYN GUILD FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The Brooklyn Guild for Deaf-Mutes, of St. Mark's P. E. Church, organized January 7th, 1892. Meets in Adelphi Street, bet. Dekalb and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn. The meetings are held in the room of St. Mark's Church, on the first Thursday of each month, at 8 p.m. Object: To help the needy and destitute among the religious deaf-mutes in Brooklyn. The present officers are: President, James S. Gilman; Vice-President, H. L. Jahring; Treasurer, Fred G. Backhaus. Address all communications to the secretary, Wm. G. Gilbert, 335 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn.

### CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.

This association is a branch of the Y. M. C. A., of San Francisco. President, Theodore Grady; Vice-President, Kosuth Selig; Recording Secretary, Isadore Selig; Corresponding Secretary, Ed. Lohmeyer; Treasurer, Henry J. McCoy; Librarian, Fred G. Shobel. Divine services first and third Sundays in each month, alternate at 11 a.m. Regular business meetings, first Thursday in each month. Address all communications to Ed. Lohmeyer, Deaf Mute Br. Y. M. C. A., N. E. Cor. Mason and Ellis Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

### DEAF-MUTES UNION LEAGUE OF NEW YORK CITY.

This organization is one formed for the purpose of bringing into closer intercourse the former students of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes of the City of New York, and to disseminate such views as will tend to their welfare. It meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 205 East 67th Street. President, Francis W. Nubser; First Vice-President, E. Souweine; Second Vice-President, James B. Goss; Secretary, Samuel Frankenstein; 205 East 67th Street; Treasurer, Simon Hirsch; Secretary, A. C. Bachrach.

### FANWOOD QUAD CLUB.

The Fanwood Quad Club is an organization composed mainly of deaf journeymen printers and writers for the deaf press in New York and vicinity, but it is not confined to these alone, and admits any deaf person, who has attained the age of discretion, and is of good character and intelligence. Its object is "to cultivate fraternal feelings, to promote the social relations, and to uphold and assist what is deemed helpful or beneficial to its members, as individuals and to the deaf at large as a class." The officers for the ensuing year are: Edwin A. Hodgson, President; Adolf Ekardt, Vice-President; Holbert E. Maynard, Secretary; Thos. F. Fox, Treasurer. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, 20 Terrace Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

### GALLAUDET SOCIETY, OF BOSTON.

The Gallaudet Society for Deaf-Mutes, organized 1886; reorganized 1892, and incorporated June, 1892, is an unsectarian society, and holds its meetings Wednesday at 7:45 p.m., at St. Andrew's Hall, 38 Chambers Street, Boston, Mass. Literary exercises once a month, lectures, social gatherings, etc., occasionally. The officers are: A. A. Small, Vice-President; Wm. H. Lane, Secretary; A. S. Tufa, Treasurer, and Mrs. J. P. Frisbee, Librarian. Communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, 38 Chambers Street, St. Andrew's Hall, Boston, Mass.

### KANSAS CITY DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

This club, organized January 7th, 1893, is entirely non-sectarian. Any deaf or semi-mute gentleman can join by paying the initiation fee of \$1.00 and stipulated annual dues. The purpose of the club is to cultivate the social and mental improvement of its members, to provide suitable reading matter, also social games, and to stimulate general harmony amongst themselves. A good deaf-mute in his private character of father, son or husband fulfill their native claims with fidelity. Honest, sober and industrious we aim to be. The club holds its meetings on second Saturday of each month. Every member has a key, and is at full liberty to use the room at any time. Strangers in the city are cordially invited to come and see us. The officers for ensuing year, 1894, are: Norman D. Hunt, President; Louise Becker, Vice-President; Hiram Gilkinson, Secretary; F. D. Elm-maker, Treasurer; Henry Miller, Sergeant-at-Arms. Address all communications to the Secretary at the Club room, 205 Southeast Corner of 6th and Main Street, Humboldt Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## GRANITE STATE MISSION.

The Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission meets every year in different parts of New Hampshire, and elects its officers every other year. The object of the mission is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community in the State. The officers are as follows: Willie E. White, President, 128 Bowlers St., Nashua; F. P. Blodgett, Secretary, 50 Palm Street, Nashua; Willie A. Deering, Treasurer, Pittsfield.

## MID-WESTERN MISSION.

Embracing the Dioceses of Pittsburgh, Ohio, Southern Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Western Michigan, Chicago, Springfield, Quad City, Iowa, Minnesota, Fond du Lac and Milwaukee. General Missionary—Rev. A. W. Mann, 123 Arlington Street, Cleveland, Ohio. St. Thomas Mission for the Deaf, Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis. Rev. J. H. Cloud, Minister in charge, 3114 California Ave. All Angels' Church for the Deaf, Chicago. Rev. A. W. Mann in charge. Ephphatha Mission, St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich. St. James Mission, Grace Church, Cleveland, Ohio. St. Margaret's Mission, Trinity Church, Duluth, Minn. St. Paul, Allabough and Frank A. Leitner, Lay Reader. All Saints' Mission, Columbus, O. St. Mark's Mission, St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. St. Clement's Mission, Christ Church, Dayton, O. St. Alban's Mission, Christ Church, Indianapolis, Ind.

Services are held at about forty places, desiring the aid of the Church in Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Communion, Ministry of the Word, Marriage, Burial, etc., are requested to address Mr. Mann at the above-named address.

## MUTUAL & CHARITABLE RELIEF SOCIETY OF BOSTON.

The purpose of the Society is principally social improvement, and to help the needy of our class. Meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Bolyator and Berkeley Sts. The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. F. W. Bigelow; Vice-President, Mrs. Wm. J. Randolph; Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Bates; Treasurer, Mrs. Wilbur D. Pattee. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. Adam Acheson, 2 Spruce St., Roslindale, Mass.

## NEW JERSEY DEAF-MUTE SOCIETY.

The New Jersey Deaf-Mute Society was organized in November, 1893, and shall comprise only deaf residents of the State, and the same to be of good character and intelligence. Its object is to cultivate fraternal feelings, to promote the social relations, and to uphold and assist what is deemed beneficial to its members, as individuals and to the deaf as a class at large. It meets every Saturday evening at 8:00 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. The last Saturday in each month being the social evening. Officers for the Society, on other Saturdays are social meetings welcome to visitors of both sexes. The officers for the ensuing year are: Jas. Naeff, President; Wm. G. Gilbert, Secretary; President; Paul E. Kees, 3d Vice-President; Charles Lawrence, Jr., Secretary; Charles McManus, Treasurer; Charles Partington, Frank C. Leck, and Wm. H. Hamner, Executive Committee, with the above officers. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, 349 Pine Street, Newark, N. J.

## PAS-A-PAS CLUB.

Pas-a-Pas Club, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1892, reorganized 1890, incorporated 1891. Club room, on top floor, 78 South Clark Street, opposite Court House. Business meetings on first Saturdays of each month. Social meetings and entertainments on the remaining Saturday evenings. Officers for 1894: President, C. C. Codman; Vice-President, J. J. Kleinhaus; Second Vice-President, J. N. Bergler; Corresponding Secretary, P. Gibson, 322 Dearborn St.; Recording Secretary, B. F. Frank; Treasurer, Morton Sonneborn; Librarian, Thomas Ritchie; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. H. McMillan; Trustees, Julius Ruben and G. T. Dougherty.

## ST. LOUIS DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

Organized, April 29, 1882. Its purposes are to stimulate and develop the social and mental standing of its members, to bring them into friendly contact with each other, and is of a purely non-sectarian and independent character. The club room is on the 2d floor of the Empire Building, 919 Olive Street, and its door is always open with cordial welcome to every visitor to this city. Regular business meetings are held on the second Saturday of each month. The officers for 1894-95 are: W. H. Goss, President; M. H. Kerr, Vice-President; H. L. Johnson, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; W. H. Schaeb, Recording Secretary; A. N. Merrill, Treasurer; H. McCannick, Librarian; S. Perlmuter, Sergeant-at-Arms; Board of Directors: A. D. Hill, Jr., J. H. May and H. L. Fritz; Trustees: W. T. Campbell and Charles Wolf. Address all communications to the Corresponding Secretary, 3016 Sidney St., St. Louis, Mo.

## THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes meets every Saturday night, in Adelphi Hall, Adelphi Street, corner Myrtle Avenue, at 7:30 o'clock. Its object is to benefit socially and intellectually. The officers of the Society are: H. A. Schauberg, President; A. McLaren, First Vice-President; Wm. Moore, Second Vice-President; J. S. Orr, Secretary; H. L. Jahring, Treasurer; C. Conlon, Sergeant-at-Arms. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, James S. Orr, 140 Wierfield Street.

## THE LOS ANGELES ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

Services every Sunday at 3 p.m., at the Guild Room of the First Church, 401 Olive Street, Los Angeles, at which all deaf-mutes are welcome and regularity of attendance desired. Objects: 1. The holding of religious services in the sign-language. 2. The social and intellectual improvements of deaf-mutes. 3. Assisting them to obtain employment at their trades. 4. Visiting and aiding the indigent. 5. Giving them information and aid where needed. Committee: Edward C. Ould, Alex. Houghton, Albert J. Trenholm. The P. O. address of Mr. Thomas W. Wild is Station D, Los Angeles, Cal., to whom all communications should be addressed.

## THE MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Manhattan Literary Association meets every Thursday evening at 8 p.m., in the basement of St. Ann's Church for the Deaf, West 18th St., near 4th Avenue. Its regular business meetings are held every first Thursday of each month, at 8 p.m., every second, and lecture every third. Its object is to improve the moral, intellectual, and social welfare of its members. Its officers are: Theodore A. Roehlich, President; Max Miller, First Vice-President; Emil Bach, Second Vice-President; Emanuel Souweine, Secretary; Joseph Sonneborn, Treasurer; Alex. Meisel, Sergeant-at-Arms. All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary, 210 Canal Street, New York City.

## THE NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

The New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes, named in honor of Thomas H. Gallaudet, is now officered by John E. Crane, Connecticut; President; G. W. Wakfield, Maine, Vice-President; Harry E. Babbitt, Secretary, 48 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; Levi A. Lester, Rhode Island, Treasurer.

## THE TROY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The society holds its meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30 p.m., in the Guild room of St. Paul's Church, cor. 3d and State Streets. Its regular meeting for ladies and gentlemen are held, second and fourth Saturdays of each month. The object is the moral improvement of its members by lectures, debates, and story telling. The officers of the society are President, Harrison Burt; Vice-President, J. S. Kenney; Secretary, John Leo Connerton; Treasurer, J. C. Ritter, and Sergeant-at-Arms, Hiram Brown. All the deaf-mutes and strangers in town and its vicinity are invited to drop in at the Bible Class and regular meetings. The Secretary's address is Bascom Pattern Works, Troy, N. Y.

## THE SALEM SOCIETY.

Salem Society of Deaf-Mutes Organized in 1886. Located at 223 Essex St., Hale Building Salem Mass., where religious services are held on Sundays at 2:30 o'clock. Officers: President, Cross; Mrs. Cross, Treasurer; Washington St. Beverly; Secretary, Mrs. Persis S. Bowden, Rial Side Beverly; Directors—Ira Poland, Beverly; Mrs. Joseph Soper, 16 Boston St., Salem, Mass.

## THE XAVIER DEAF-MUTE UNION.

Xavier Deaf-Mute Union of New York City and vicinity meets regularly Sunday afternoons, at 30 West 10th Street. J. F. O'Brien, President; Daniel J. Ward, Secretary. All communications can be addressed to Secretary as above.

## Position Wanted.

A DEAF-MUTE artist wants a position in a school for the deaf, as Assistant Art Instructor. Best references. Address: Art, Care DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

## RANALD DOUGLAS

ARCHITECTURAL  
AND LANDSCAPE  
PHOTOGRAPHER,

LARGE VIEWS OF  
Public Buildings and  
Railway Scenery  
A SPECIALTY.

LIVINGSTON, N. J., and  
FORKSTON, Pa.

## DEAF-MUTE PRINTERS

will find it to their advantage to secure HODGSON'S

"Manual for the Guidance of the Printer's Apprentice"

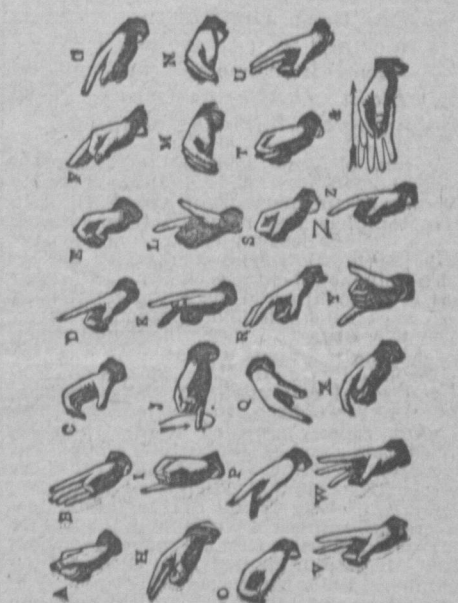
CONTENTS.  
1 Hints to Apprentices  
2 Rules for Type-Setting—Capitals Small-Capitals, Date-Line, Bible Texts Credits, etc.  
3 Division of Words.  
(4) The Marks and Rules in Punctuation.

Sent to any address on receipt of Fifteen Cents.

Address,  
THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,  
Station M,  
New York City.

## VISITING CARDS

WITH THE  
MANUAL ALPHABET  
ON THE REVERSE SIDE



Your name printed on the reverse side, in stylish type, and the cards sent by mail, to any part of the United States and Canada.

## PRICE LIST.

50 Cards (with name), 25 Cts.  
100 " " " 50 "

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

ADDRESS:  
DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,  
Station M,  
New York City.